

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1908.

No. 16

MEAT VS. RICE.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS AND HERMAN GUTSTADT.

(Introduction and Appendices by Asiatic Exclusion League.)

In this and following articles we will present the material collected and assembled by Samuel Gompers, and Herman Gutstadt of San Francisco, and published, first, by the American Federation of Labor and afterward by the Government Printing Office as Senate Document No. 137.

Those now living who were residents of San Francisco and other Pacific Coast cities (1870-1880-1890-1900) will cheerfully testify to the truthfulness of the statements submitted and the correctness of the inferences drawn from the same.

At the present writing (June, 1908) the conditions which prevailed in California during the decades 1880-1890-1900 are being paralleled throughout the Pacific Coast States, but with this difference: instead of a purely Chinese menace we have a combination of all the Asiatic races, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans and Hindoos, the most dangerous being the Japanese. When (in 1900) Professor Edward T. Ross, of Stanford, in a great speech at the Metropolitan Temple, (1), called attention to the rapid increase of Japanese and their insidious encroachments upon the industries of California, he was looked upon as an alarmist and subsequently lost his position (professor of economics) at the behest of one who was an out-and-out admirer of the Mongolian; then, when Governor Gage, guided by the alarming reports emanating from the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, called the attention of the Legislature to the rapid increase of Japanese, it seemed to the observant student that the time was ripe for demanding a Japanese Exclusion law. However, the great Chinese Exclusion Convention (November 21-22, 1901) ignored the Japanese question and concentrated its energies upon the re-enacting and extension of the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion law, in which (thank God) they were successful.

The immediate result of this neglect of the Japanese problem was to give that branch of the Mongolian race encouragement in the belief that they were a welcome addition to our population, and in consequence they began to come in swarms, like bees, until high-water mark was reached in 1907, 30,226 being admitted that year, or about 9,000 less than the Chinese immigration of 1882 (39,579), which caused the great Kearney riots and almost led to the destruction of the Pacific Mail Docks.

The conditions among the Chinese during the decades depicted by Messrs. Gompers and Gutstadt find their counterpart among the Japanese to-day, and unless relief is obtained by legislative action, two or three decades hence will see California as much Japanized as is Hawaii to-day. If in the following pages the reader were to scratch out the word Chinese wherever it appears, and insert Japanese, the pamphlet would—with perhaps the exception of a few figures—be a fair portrayal of the conditions now existing not only in San Francisco but throughout the State of California, and in a lesser degree the States of Oregon and Washington, though it is safe to say that the cities of Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle have a larger Japanese population, in proportion to the whites, than has San Francisco.

No figures are submitted in support of the foregoing assertions, not for lack of them, but because printed pamphlets containing complete tabulations

may be obtained, upon application, from the Asiatic Exclusion League, rooms 812-815, Metropolis Bank Building, San Francisco.

HISTORICAL.

It is now more than sixty years since the first Chinese laborers entered the United States by way of California. From a book entitled "Chinese in California" we obtain the following figures: On the first of January, 1850, having been attracted by the gold, there were in California, of Chinese, 789 men and 2 women. In January, 1851, there were 4,018 men and 7 women. In May, 1852, 11,780 men and 7 women. At this time the State tried to stop the current of immigration by imposing a tax as a license to mine. In 1868, when the Burlingame Treaty was ratified, there had arrived in California about 80,000 Chinese. How many have arrived since no person knows, for they come in so many and devious ways that a correct accounting is beyond human ken.

In the year preceding the enactment of the first restriction act, the Chinese immigration at San Francisco (39,000) exceeded the entire increase of the white population of the State of California for the same year, from births, inter-state migration and European immigrants combined.

In the early settlement of that State, now unquestionably one of the grandest in the Union, when mining was the chief industry and labor by reason of its scarcity, well paid, the presence of a few thousands of Chinese, who were willing to work in occupations then seriously in want of labor and at wages lower than the standard, caused no serious alarm or discomfort. The State of California at that time presented more or less a great mining camp, industrial or agricultural development not then being thought of. But this admission by no means warrants the assumption of pro-Chinese sentimentalists that without Chinese labor the Pacific States would not have advanced as rapidly as they have done.

A well-known California physician replies to this assumption:

"That an advancement with an incubus like the Chinese is like the growth of a child with a malignant tumor upon his back. At the time of manhood death comes of the malignity."

The tales of their prosperity soon reached China, and the Six Companies were formed for the purpose of providing means and transportation—but few having sufficient means to come on their own account—binding their victims in exchange therefor by contracts, which virtually enslaved them for a term of years. They became the absolute chattels of the Tongs, or Companies, and were held, and to this day are held just as ever, into strict compliance with the terms entered into, not by any moral obligation, but by fear of death. Each tong employs a number of men known as highbinders or hatchet-men, who are paid to enforce strict compliance, even if it must be by the death of the culprit. The police records of San Francisco will bear ample evidence to the truth of this, as also will the report of a legislative committee of 1876. This committee concluded its report as follows:

"These tribunals are formed by the several Chinese companies or guilds, and are recognized as legitimate authorities by the Chinese population. They

levy taxes, command masses of men, intimidate interpreters and witnesses, enforce perjury, regulate trade, punish the refractory, remove witnesses beyond the reach of our courts, control liberty of action, and prevent the return of Chinese to their homes without their consent. In short, they exercise a despotic sway over one-seventh of the population of the State of California. They invoke the processes of law only to punish the independent actions of their subjects, and it is claimed that they exercise the death penalty upon those who refuse obedience to their decrees.

"We are disposed to acquit these companies and secret tribunals of the charge of deliberate intent to supersede the authority of the State. The system is inherent and part of the fiber of the Chinese mind and exists because the Chinese are thoroughly and permanently alien to us in language and interests. It is nevertheless a fact that these companies or tribunals do nullify and supersede the State and national authorities. And the fact remains that they constitute a foreign government within the boundaries of the Republic."

These conclusions were arrived at after a thorough and careful investigation, during which a large number of competent witnesses testified. Among the many there appeared D. J. Murphy, District Attorney of the City and County of San Francisco; Mr. H. H. Ellis, Chief of Police of the City of San Francisco; Charles T. Jones, District Attorney of Sacramento County; Mat Karcher, Chief of Police of Sacramento; Davis Louderback, Police Judge of San Francisco—all of whom testified that it was their belief that the Chinese had a tribunal of their own and that it was impossible to convict a Chinese criminal upon Chinese evidence, unless the secret tribunal had determined to have them convicted. In a great many cases it was believed that they had convicted innocent people upon perjured evidence. The court records of California fairly teem with the evidences of every crime imaginable, while the coroner's office and police headquarters can furnish data as to the perpetration of crimes yet unpunished. District Attorney Jones, of Sacramento, testified as to the murder of Ah Juong, the court interpreter, who was slain in broad daylight in the streets of Sacramento, because certain defendants were not convicted of an alleged abduction.

From Mr. T. T. Williams, of the San Francisco Examiner, we learn that within the ten days from the 4th to the 14th of November, 1901, four Chinese were killed in San Francisco by Chinese, and that further warning was posted on the walls in Chinatown, San Francisco, that unless heavy restitution was made by a certain Chinese family to another, five members of the former would be murdered within ten days.

These are hardly the little, mild, innocent and inoffensive strangers Eastern pro-Chinese were wont to consider them, and we presume there are still some who so believe.

We do not intend to enter into this question in detail, and we have called attention to it only because some of our sentimental friends have demonstrated a tendency to elevate the little brown man upon an unusually high moral and law-abiding pedestal. A more intimate knowledge of the Chinese in California—or the cities of New York or Boston—

(Continued on Page 6)

LABOR PAPERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

BY IRA CROSS.

In few cities of the United States is unionism so strong and so thoroughly organized as it is in San Francisco. This has not come in a day or because of the labors of any one person. It has come only after years of effort and agitation. The struggle has been long and at times bitter, but the results have amply repaid the costs, great though they have been. During the fifty years of its existence, the movement has had many able leaders, men who have sacrificed time, health and life itself in order that the cause of the workers might succeed. It has had many worthy advocates in those gritty, but for the most part unsuccessful, labor papers, which from time to time have championed its demands. Both men and papers have long been forgotten by the very class for which they fought. Who is there to-day who remembers the names of Kenaday, Delaney, Terril, Winn, Roney, Haskell and a score of others? Yet there was a time when these men stood at the head of San Francisco's army of laborers and led them in their struggles for better conditions under which to live and work. Who is there who remembers any of the large number of labor papers that have been published upon this Coast in years past in behalf of labor's cause? Yet there have been many such, and bravely have they fought, only to succumb sooner or later because they lacked the support of those men for whose uplifting they were fighting. Verily the paths of the labor leader and the labor editor are not strewn with roses or with wreaths of glory!

The labor movement of San Francisco began with the very first years of the gold rush. Thousands of men who had belonged to unions in the Eastern States had come to San Francisco with the earliest pioneers and it is not surprising that within a few years practically all trades in the city were represented by labor organizations. Even the musicians were unionized as early as 1856 and showed their strength by refusing to take part in the festivities of Admission Day unless paid the union scale. However, it was not until 1859, so it is said, that the first labor paper appeared. This was a small four-page sheet called *The Printer* and was published by Typographical Union No. 21. Only a few numbers were issued.

From 1863 to 1865 the labor movement was exceptionally well organized and very active. In 1863 the first Trades Assembly was formed under the leadership of Alexander Kenaday, a printer by trade. Kenaday was without doubt San Francisco's earliest labor agitator. It was he who had been instrumental in getting the first national charter for a Coast union, i. e., that of the Eureka Typographical Union No. 21. Practically alone and single handed he organized the Trades Assembly and made it a power in labor circles. Through it he began the agitation for an eight-hour day law and nearly succeeded in getting it passed by the Legislature in 1867. He was later made one of the vice-presidents as well as Pacific Coast organizer of the National Labor Union. The thing that interests us, however, is the fact that in April, 1865, he started a little paper under the title of *The Journal of Trades and Workingmen*. The costs of publishing were paid out of his own pocket and it is not surprising that after having issued five numbers he was forced to suspend publication.

The eight-hour day agitation of 1866 and 1867 had so enthused the workingmen of San Francisco that the time seemed propitious for the issuance of another labor journal. This time, however, the effort was more pretentious than anything ever attempted in the history of the labor movement in San Francisco. It was called *The Industrial Magazine* and was begun in January, 1867, by W. F. Russell. The publication was of regular magazine size, contained about sixty pages of reading matter, was issued monthly, sold for 25 cents a copy and was of excellent typographical makeup. It printed articles

of local and general nature dealing with the labor movement, but lacking those most necessary qualities, aggressiveness and virility, it passed out of existence after but four numbers had been issued.

The *Industrial Magazine* was followed in August, 1869, by *The Caucasian and Workingmen's Journal*, a weekly publication devoted for the most part to protesting against the encroachments of Mongolian labor. It survived for but a short time, and then went the way of its predecessors.

The next few years produced a large number of labor papers, none of which, however, survived for any length of time. *The Daily Plebeian*, published and edited by C. A. Merrill, began its short but brilliant career July 24, 1871. It was a breezy little five-column paper, 14x24, and cost but 10 cents per week. Merrill was one of the prominent members of the National Labor Union upon the Coast and made his paper its official organ. In July, 1871, the first number of *The Industrial Reformer*, an anti-Chinese labor paper, was issued. It was the mouth-piece of a society having the same name, and lasted for about a year. During 1871-72 *The South San Francisco Enterprise* was published as a workingman's paper. In 1872 it merged with *The Co-operator*, which had been established in July, 1871, and for the few months of its subsequent career, was known as *The Enterprise and Co-operator*. In the early part of 1871 *The Workingmen's Journal*, a weekly paper, had entered the field as the champion of the laboring class. It was issued later as *The People's Journal*, and in August of that year became a daily under the name of *The Evening Journal*. As a daily it was strongly prejudiced in favor of the workingmen, but cannot be properly classed as a labor paper.

During the late '60's and early '70's the one man who did more for the uplifting and organizing of the workers in San Francisco was General A. M. Winn. General Winn is known for the most part among Californians as the founder of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Were his efforts in behalf of the Sons of Toil only known as widely, his name would be universally honored among the workingmen of the Coast, especially among those of San Francisco. Genial, whole-souled and sympathetic, he early became interested in the labor movement, and spent both time and money in carrying on its agitation. For several years he did practically nothing but organize unions and eight-hour leagues among the workingmen, and succeeded finally in forming the first State labor body, the Mechanics' State Council. At his own expense, he journeyed to Washington and lobbied for a national eight-hour-day law, besides spending a great deal of time in securing the passage by the Legislature of California of a mechanics'-lien law, an eight-hour law, and a measure further protecting the wages of the workers. With the idea of assisting in the agitation, he started an eight-page paper, *Shop and Senate*, in January, 1873. The journal lacked the support of the workers, as has always been the case, and after struggling along for a time finally gave up the fight in March, 1874.

As a result of the anti-Chinese agitation, Carl Brown, later the secretary of Denis Kearney, had started *The Great Strike*, in 1877, as the organ of the Order of the Caucasians. It lasted for only a short time. Perceiving that the Workingmen's party, then in its infancy, would eventually become a power in the State, he began *The Open Letter* in October, 1877, and proposed to the sand lot agitators that it be made their official organ. This was done, and for a short time it played an active part in the affairs of the growing party. Following the quarrels within the organization, the paper dropped into disfavor and subsequently passed out of existence.

It was during the latter part of the '70's that *The Hayes Valley Advertiser* came to the front as the able defender of the working class. Its editor, William Clack, had been one of the organizers of

Furnishings for Men and Boys

A few selections from this department—broken lines of neckwear, and some good values in boys' sweaters.

Neckwear at 15c

Men's Neckwear; made up in teets, four-in-hands, band and shield bows; neat patterns in silk; all good shapes, but broken lines. Special sale price of 15c

Boys' Jersey Sweaters

At 98c, worth \$1.50. Made of pure worsted; colors: navy blue, white and oxford gray; double roll collar and cuffs. Sizes 24 to 34.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

979 to 987 Market—25 to 33 Sixth

EAGLESON CO. PACIFIC SHIRT CO. WILSON CO.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock-Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore St. near O'Farrell St.
1158 Market St. near Jones

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento.

OPERATORS WANTED ON SHIRTS

Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Bldg.

The Cream of All Beers YOSEMITE -:- LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

**ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.**

San Francisco, Cal.

the Trades Assembly in 1878, was its first secretary, and for a number of years subsequently was one of those men most closely identified with the labor movement in San Francisco.

With an idea of carrying on a more effective agitation against the sale of Chinese-made goods, the Cigar Makers' Union published a weekly paper in 1880 called *The Cigarmakers' Appeal*. Thousands of copies were printed and distributed by the union with the idea of educating the people upon the advantages of purchasing white labor products. In 1885-86 the cigar makers had again become involved in a bitter fight against Chinese-made goods and were carrying on a vigorous boycott against those firms using Mongolian labor. The printers at this time were also engaged in a bitter struggle, but their fight was being waged against the *Call* and the *Bulletin*, both of which had locked out their union men. The two associations joined hands and in March, 1886, began the publication of a forceful little weekly paper, *The Pacific Coast Boycotter*, which continued for practically a year. In 1889 the cigar makers again issued a journal, *The White Labor Herald*, in the interests of their craft. All of these papers did a great good in advertising the white labor label, in spreading the tenets of unionism and in educating the people upon the evils of Chinese-made goods.

With the year 1882 we come to one of the most interesting characters to be found in the history of the labor movement in San Francisco, Burnette G. Haskell. A native Californian, coming from an excellent family, well educated, brilliant and naturally gifted, Haskell seemed destined to make an enviable reputation for himself as a lawyer. But he had one fault, however, and that was that by nature he was a genius. Genius always seeks expression in the most extraordinary manner, and so it was with Haskell. He soon tired of the law, and in 1882 began the publication of a weekly paper, *The Truth*. His uncle had subsidized the venture and having a political grievance against certain officeholders in San Francisco had given Haskell instructions to "roast" these individuals through the columns of the paper. This Haskell proceeded to do in the most vitriolic manner. But one evening, while out in search of news, he attended a meeting of the Trades Assembly, became interested in the proceedings, and finally offered to make his paper its official organ. Through the efforts of Frank Roney, President of the Assembly, who recognized in young Haskell those qualities which might make him a valuable acquisition to the labor movement, the offer was accepted and from that time until the close of its career, it steadfastly advocated the cause of the workers. As a weekly it survived for about two years, and was then issued as a monthly in magazine form for six numbers. In the meantime Haskell had become a radical socialist and soon followed this by accepting the doctrines of anarchy. *Truth* was made the medium through which these ideas were propagated. In its general tone the paper was very aggressive and radical and won for itself a national reputation. During 1885-87 Haskell took a most active part in the labor movement and some years later organized a co-operative colony in Tulare County. While so engaged, he published a weekly paper, *The Kaweah Commonwealth*. His life story is without doubt one of the most spectacular and fantastic in the history of labor upon the Pacific Coast, and it is the hope of the writer to lay a sketch of his life before the workers of San Francisco at some future time.

In February, 1884, the publication of *The Daily Star* was undertaken by James Barry, who for some time had been a prominent figure in labor circles. After a short existence as a daily it was turned into a weekly and since that time has continued to be published as such. Although, strictly speaking, the *Star* has not been a pure and simple labor journal, nevertheless its continued advocacy of labor's in-

terests has won for it a warm place in the hearts of San Francisco's workingmen.

Three years later (1887) when the Cooks' and Waiters' Union was struggling to unionize the restaurants of San Francisco as well as of the State, it issued for a short time a little trade journal called *Our Union*. In the year following (1888) was begun the publication of one of the most valuable labor papers ever issued on the Coast, *The Pacific Union Printer*. For ten years it served as the official journal of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and when in December, 1899, the Council voted to suspend publication, its withdrawal from the list of active labor papers called forth many regrets from the workingmen. During the last year Dame Rumor hath it that there is some likelihood of its revival. Here's hoping that such may be the case.

As a result of renewed agitation for an eight-hour day, Miles Farland began the publication of *The Eight Hour Herald* in November, 1889. This journal survived for scarcely a year and was followed in May, 1890, by *The Future*, edited by J. S. Collins. In 1890 Bushnell and Thurman started *The Pacific Coast Trades and Labor Journal*. A few years later (1894) McGlynn and Johnson began *The New Union*. This was fairly successful for a while, but was succeeded in 1895 by *The Voice of Labor*, with McGlynn as editor. This paper was made the organ of the Labor Council as well as of the Building Trades Council, and it was the withdrawal of the latter's support several years later that caused its suspension.

Passing mention only can be made of *The Pacific Coast Railroader* (1892), *The Labor Herald* (1894) and *The Union Labor Voice* (1903), the last two being devoted almost entirely to advocating political action on the part of organized labor.

Few if any labor movements in the United States can boast of such able champions as the San Francisco unions possess to-day in *The Coast Seamen's Journal*, *Organized Labor* and *THE LABOR CLARION*. These papers are known throughout the country as the staunch supporters of unionism, ably edited and successfully managed. *The Coast Seamen's Journal* was started in 1887 as the organ of the Coast Seamen's Union, then as now, one of the most powerful organizations upon the Pacific Slope. Starting out "with a hard row to hoe" it has fought a glorious battle and at the present time is known among the sea-faring men of all nations. In 1900, when the Building Trades Council decided to issue its own journal, it announced that the paper was to be known as *Organized Labor* and that its editor should be chosen by means of a competitive test, all candidates being required to write an editorial upon "Organized Labor." It was by this means that the editorship was decided. The first number of the paper appeared February 3, 1900. The Labor Council had never issued an official organ and early in 1902 it decided that such should be done. On February 28 of that year the first number of *THE LABOR CLARION* was published. As the representative of both the Labor Council and the State Federation, it has been of valuable assistance in building up the labor movement upon the Coast.

The first paper published in Oakland in the interests of the workers was *The Labor Advocate* (1888), the organ of the Knights of Labor and the trades unions of Alameda County. It was followed in 1891 by *The Pressman* and by *The Industry* and *The Oakland Printer* in 1894. All of these, with the exception of the last, experienced a very precarious existence and soon disappeared. *The Printer*, however, survived for a number of years and was a very vigorous and successful journal.

In Los Angeles the following papers have been published either by or for the unions of that vicinity: *The Union Printer* (1890), *The Industrial Age*

(Continued on page 7)

THE Clothiers of San Francisco

FOR HONEST VALUES
—TRADE WITH US—

ROOS BROS.

Fillmore at
O'Farrell

Van Ness at
Bush

8 Hours for work
Hours for rest
Hours for what you please



Made in the ONLY

**8 Hour
Overall Factory**

On The Pacific Coast

DEMAND THE BRAND

When you drink whiskey, drink
good whiskey

Old Gilt Edge

Rye or Bourbon

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, ATTENTION!
SOMETHING NEW!

Your cracked and broken CAST IRON parts of machinery can be BRAZED. DON'T PIN or STRAP them together. Bring them to us as they are. We make them strong as new.

SAN FRANCISCO BRAZING CO.
131 BEALE STREET

**Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.**

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS **WHY?**

A REPLY TO LEGISLATORS.

Several weeks ago the Senators and Congressmen from California were urged to support remedial legislation to offset the interpretation of the laws affecting labor—particularly the Sherman Anti-Trust Act—by the United States Supreme Court. Students of these decisions believe that it is necessary to propose and adopt new legislation before the object sought can be attained. The request of the San Francisco Labor Council received extended replies from Congressmen Needham and Smith, and several of the other gentlemen who grace the Capitol Building in Washington, D. C., wrote in an effusive way of their desire to do something when they know they are unable to do anything. The machinery of practical politics is too alert to allow the individual to show his individualism.

The letters referred to show that our Congressmen have not given the subject matter much thought. In one instance, the decision of the United States Supreme Court has evidently not been read. Running through the replies is a manifest desire to prevent legalizing that which is illegal and to avoid all semblance of class legislation.

In this prelude, it is unnecessary to refer at length to the position of the trade union in the controversy. Last Friday night the Labor Council placed itself on record when it adopted the report herewith of the special committee on the decisions we are so much interested in. Copies were ordered sent to every labor paper in the United States, and to such publications as may be reasonably expected to give the questions at issue consideration, and who are likely to print our side of the discussion. Copies will also be furnished the Senators and Congressmen from the State of California. A propaganda of information and education is intended. The public in general and the trade union movement in particular should realize the importance of the recent decisions, and in the forum where free speech and free press rules, we have naught to fear. The committee's report clearly shows that we also are opposed to "class legislation," and it emphatically disproves the assertion that we favor anything that is "illegal."

To the San Francisco Labor Council:

Your Committee on Injunctions, to which were referred several communications replying to the resolutions adopted by the mass meeting of April 18, reports as follows:

In the letter of Congressman Needham, of California, under date of April 30, the following appears:

"I note, however, that your resolutions misstate the case, no doubt unintentionally, as to the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the Hatters' case. The Supreme Court did decide that a labor union, as such, is a combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, but it did decide that the actions of those who belong to the labor union in question and the particular facts alleged, if proven, under the particular circumstance of the case, would constitute a combination in restraint of trade, etc. It is therefore incorrect to say that the Supreme Court has never intimated or decided that a labor union as such is a combination in restraint of trade."

Congressman Needham misquotes both the language of the resolutions and the decision of the Supreme Court. That part of the resolutions to which he refers is as follows:

"WHEREAS, This decision is based upon the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, under the terms of which Act the United Hatters of North America are declared to be a 'combination in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States,' and therefore illegal."

The language of the Supreme Court in this connection is as follows:

"In our opinion, the combination described in the declaration (United Hatters of North America) is a combination 'in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States,' in the sense in which

those words are used in the Act (Sherman Anti-Trust Act) and the action can be maintained accordingly."

It will thus be seen, first, that the resolutions do not charge that the Supreme Court has decided that "a labor union as such is a combination in restraint of trade," but only that the United Hatters of North America is a combination in restraint of trade; secondly, that the resolutions quote the language of the Supreme Court literally in this connection. A perusal of the decision fully justifies the statement contained in the resolutions, that "this decision, if permitted to stand as a precedent, will have the effect of outlawing the labor movement."

Congressman Needham writes further as follows: "I do not think it consistent or wise public policy to pass any legislation which will exempt laborers or any other class of our citizens from the consequences of their own illegal acts."

This statement begs the question. The proposed amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is not intended to, nor will it have the effect of granting immunity from the consequences of illegal acts, but, on the contrary, is designed to safeguard the labor organizations and the public at large in the exercise of free press, free speech, peaceable assemblage and the right of combination. The proposed amendment is not in its nature special legislation, but is designed to free the organizations of labor from the operations of an act, in itself a piece of special legislation, which was never intended, by the public at least, to be applied to those bodies.

Congressman Smith, of California, after referring to the requests of certain associations of merchants and manufacturers for relief from the operations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, says:

"I am sure that I would not want to see labor organizations in any way outlawed, but it is an extremely difficult matter to find a safe place to draw the line in their behalf without appearing to discriminate against people in other walks of life. In my opinion, it will not be a good day for either labor or agriculture, when it or they receive special privileges under the law."

Congressman Smith has evidently fallen into the common error of confusing the organizations of labor with the combinations formed for business purposes. The difference between a combination formed for the purpose of enabling men and women to secure employment upon the most advantageous terms, and a combination of merchants formed for the purpose of "keeping up prices" is too obvious to require explanation. Whatever may be the merit or nature of the requests made by business combinations, it cannot be said that the request of the labor organizations is a request for "special privileges." On the contrary, the request of organized labor is based upon a conception of the common right of all men to freely speak, write and circulate their thoughts upon all questions "and to dispose of their persons and property in accordance with their own inclinations."

The communications from Senators Perkins and Flint and Congressmen Kahn, Hayes and Englebright express sympathy with the purposes of the proposed legislation. Without questioning the sincerity of their expressions, it remains to be said that the party to which these gentlemen belong, and which is now in control of the National House of Representatives, has declared against the passage of the bill to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. It is, therefore, to be regretted that the gentlemen named will not be afforded an opportunity of expressing their sentiments by their votes as well as by their pens.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL J. FRENCH.

J. W. SWEENEY.

WALTER MACARTHUR.

CHAS. L. SCHILLING.

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER.

Committee on Injunctions.

San Francisco Labor Council.

May 29, 1908.



Chas. Lyons
London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.

731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy

1432 FILLMORE ST. Between Ellis and O'Farrell

The Only Union Furniture Store in San Francisco.

¶ The store that has advertised in *your paper, this paper*, almost from its first issue—and has kept it up continually, in season and out of season.

¶ The furniture store that has met every union issue frankly and amicably—the *one* that has kept every union agreement honorably.

¶ It is entitled to your patronage and wants it.

¶ You cannot buy dependable furniture for less money, you cannot get fairer treatment anywhere.

¶ Loyalty to your union is good; loyalty to your pocket-book is good; loyalty to both is better.

STERLING
FURNITURE COMPANY

1049 Market Street

Opposite McAllister.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Their Far Reaching Significance to the People, and the Remedy.

BY CHARLES PERRY TAYLOR.

Members of trades unions and working people and their sympathizers generally will have an opportunity in the present political campaign to accomplish, through educative effort and the exercise of the ballot, much of the cause of labor organizations and the underlying principles they stand for. Decisions of the United States Supreme Court in at least three cases have legally taken away from working people certain really inalienable rights. These rights can only be restored by amendment of existing laws. To secure amendment of these laws where needed, citizens who favor freedom of speech and action by organized workingmen, must be elected to State Legislatures and the National Congress. The present campaign and approaching national election present the opportunity. Universally the working people possess the votes. There is need, then, only of an intelligent use of the ballot to secure a restoration of the status labor enjoyed before the United States Supreme Court declared a labor union a trust, outlawed the boycott and legalized the employers' black-list.

In this campaign of education the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and its State federations are doing their utmost to lay before the voting workingmen the fact that the highest court in the land—the court of last resort—has, in its decisions in three notable cases, where trades unionism was involved, outlawed the unions as trusts under the Sherman anti-trust law, making them liable to three-fold damages to a boycotted employer, and union members engaged in boycotts liable to fine and imprisonment under the same law. Here is one bold, crushing blow to trades unionism from a court from which there is no appeal except back to the people themselves who maintain that court. Many of the working people since this decision was handed down have scouted the probability of this decision really affecting union men adversely, yet, since the decision referred to was rendered, seventy-five workmen in New Orleans have been indicted under the Sherman anti-trust law, and the indictment charges them with conspiracy in ordering a strike. The Supreme Court outlawed the boycott, but the strikers were indicted for ordering a strike, as were also members of the Cotton Trades Council—the workmen in the cotton industry—who ordered the strike. Ask yourself, reader, whether there is any likelihood of striking union men being indicted whenever such union antagonists as the Van Cleaves, the Parrys, the Posts, the Otises or any of the great union busters become interested. The case against the workmen in the cotton trades in New Orleans for conspiracy in ordering a peaceable strike—even the indictment charges no violence—is yet to be tried, but, with the memory fresh in mind of the abuse of injunctions by federal courts in labor troubles, one does not need to be a prophet to see the significant danger ahead. To be blunt: A campaign has been carried on for a few years by the great Manufacturers' Association seeking to destroy labor unions. In this campaign an unlimited supply of money was and is available, but until the present there was lacking an absolute outlawry of the unions by the courts. That lack is supplied by the Supreme Court's decisions declaring labor unions liable under the Sherman law. History will be made rapidly from now on.

The remedy lies in the amendment of the Sherman law. This can and will only be done by lawmakers who are in sympathy with the working people and their peaceable associations for improvement. The present Congress is well styled the "do-nothing Congress." Labor has protested to the President and Congress. The President has sent message after message to the capitol, and still no action is taken. The senators and representatives are apparently either afraid to act for fear of furnishing ammuni-

tion to political opponents, or they fear the power of the manufacturers. It seems to be the determination to do nothing—stand pat—no matter who hangs in the meantime.

What is our next duty? Is it not to enter with vigor in the present campaign that there may be chosen by the exercise of our ballots next fall such national representatives as will act so as to amend the law? Here is the situation and here is our opportunity. Our unions have been outlawed by the Supreme Court. The Congress now in session will not act. Another Congress is to be elected next fall. Let us to work.

Laboring men, mechanics, working men and women, in both national, State and local bodies, are rallying together in magnificent support of a campaign in the interests of the great masses of the people.

State conventions of political parties are indorsing some of the measures advocated by the workingmen, and it remains now to carry on the work earnestly and thoroughly, that men who may be truly representative of the people's interests may be chosen at the polls next fall.

In all this concerted effort to secure election of labor's friends, the wise trades union will not make the mistake of indorsing candidates, thus approving his policies on all questions; it will not turn its meetings into a political club engaged in a mad scramble for votes for men who may be merely personally popular. But its members will, each one for himself, realize their powers as voters, as educators of other voters, seeking all the light and information possible regarding candidates in all parties, to the end that labor's friends may be elected and labor's enemies defeated. Unions, as such, will not go into politics, but union men will carry the principles for which they pay dues, the principles which help to sustain wages and shorter hours, with them all through the campaign and into the ballot box. Then shall there be a change in legislative halls, and through the initiative and referendum and an awakened political conscience in the working men, the people shall come into their own.

UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.
Economy.
Home Pattern Co.
Paris Modes.
Pictorial Review.
Independent Peerless.
Union Dime.

Of the 232 labor organizations formed last year in Canada, 51 were formed by railway employes, 43 by metal workers and 41 in the building trades. Ninety-four organizations were formed in Ontario, 51 in Quebec, 28 in Alberta and 22 in British Columbia. The year was a very prosperous one for the Dominion labor organizations.

FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH?
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

Do You Want

GOLF DRESS SHIRTS

With the Union Label?

WE HAVE THEM

Summerfield & Haines
Clothiers

1089-1091 Market Street, Near Seventh

Agents for Carhartt's Overalls, and Chicago Bridgemen's Gloves; also Bell Brand Collars

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
OF CALIFORNIA

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, unions and societies solicited.

Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00
Resources - - - - \$5,025,939.09

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

Branch at 3039 Sixteenth Street
Branch at 624 Van Ness Avenue

This is the Label of the
Journeymen
Tailors' Union
OF AMERICA used on
Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission St.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.
M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.
The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.
Ryan Bros., 3495 Twentieth St.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

FOUR BIG STORES

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

MEAT VS. RICE. (Continued from page 1)

would disabuse their minds so quickly that we fancy many would be ashamed to own they ever harbored such convictions.

From the reports of the county assessors of the State of California, 1884, we learn that while the Chinese formed one-sixth of the population of the State, they paid less than one four-hundredth part of the taxes. During that year there were 198 Chinese prisoners in the State Prison, at an expense to the State of not less than \$21,600 per year, or \$12,000 in excess of the taxes collected from all the Chinese throughout the whole State.

But let us return to the historical part of the narrative. Beginning with the most menial avocations they gradually invaded one industry after another, until they not merely took the places of our girls as domestics and cooks, the laundry from our poorer women and subsequently from the white steam laundries, but the places also of the men and boys, as boot and shoemakers, cigarmakers, bag-makers, miners, farm laborers, brickmakers, tailors, slipper makers and numerous other occupations. In the ladies furnishing line they gained absolute control, displacing hundreds of our girls who would otherwise have found profitable employment. Whatever business or trade they entered was, and is yet, absolutely doomed for the white laborer, a competition is simply impossible. Not that the Chinese would not rather work for high wages than low, but in order to gain control he will work so cheaply as to bar all efforts of his competitor. But not only has the workingman and workingwoman gained this bitter experience, but certain manufacturers and merchants have been equally the sufferers. The Chinese laborer will work cheaper for a Chinese employer than he will for a white man, as has been invariably proven, and, as a rule, he boards with his Chinese employer. The Chinese merchant or manufacturer will undersell his white competitor, and if uninterrupted will finally gain possession of the entire field. Such is the history of the race wherever they have come in contact with other peoples. None can withstand their silent and irresistible flow, and their millions already populate and command the labor and trade of the islands and nations of the Pacific.

Baron Alexander Von Hubner, former Austrian Ambassador to France, upon returning from his travels around the world in 1885, delivered a discourse at the Oriental Museum, Vienna, the following extracts of which are hereby given:

"The war of England and France against the Celestial Empire was an historical fact of world-wide importance, not because of the military successes achieved, but because the allies cast down the walls by which 400,000,000 of inhabitants were hermetically closed in from the outside world. With the intention of opening China to the Europeans, the globe has been thrown open to the Chinese. In consequence, the Chinese are streaming over the greater part of the globe, and are also forming colonies, albeit after their own fashion. Highly gifted, although inferior to the Caucasian in the highest spheres of mental activity; endowed with an untiring industry; temperate to the utmost abstemiousness; frugal; a born merchant; a first-class cultivator, especially in gardening; distinguished in every handicraft, the son of the Middle Kingdom slowly, surely and unremarked, is supplanting the Europeans wherever they are brought together. On my first visit to Singapore in 1871 the population consisted of 100 white families, of 20,000 Malays, and a few thousand Chinese. On my return there in 1884 the population was divided, according to the official census, into 100 white families, 20,000 Malays, and 86,000 Chinese. A new Chinese town had sprung up, with magnificent stores, beautiful residences and pagodas. The country lying to the south of Indo-China—a few years ago almost uninhabited—is now filling up with Chinese. The number of the sons of the Flowery Kingdom who emigrated to that point and to Singapore amounted to 100,000 in 1882, to 150,000 in 1883, and last year (1884) an important increase in these numbers was expected.

"I never met more Chinese in San Francisco than

I did last summer (1884), and in Australia the Chinese element is ever increasing in importance. To a man who will do the work for half price all doors are open. Even in the South Sea Islands the influence of Chinese labor is felt. The important trade of the Gilbert Islands is in the hands of a great Chinese firm. On the Sandwich Islands (Territory of Hawaii) the sons of the Middle Kingdom are spreading every where. The North Americans, until now the rulers of those islands under their native kings, are already feeling the earth shaking under their feet as in vain they resist these inroads. All these things I have seen with my own eyes, excepting in Chili and Peru—countries that I did not visit. From official documents, however, I extract the fact that since 1860 (to 1884) 200,000 Chinese have landed there—an enormous number, considering the small European population in those countries."

How does that statement—with the figures in the appendix (5)—compare with the assertion of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, and Consul-General Ho Yow that the Chinese do not emigrate to any large extent? The Baron said further:

"Europe with her 300,000,000, China with her 400,000,000, represent, with the exception of India, the two most over-populated parts of the world. Both send their sons to foreign climes. They consist of two mighty streams, of which one is white and the other yellow. In the annals of history there is no mention of the migration of such immense masses of people. A series of questions arise. How will the status of the old continent be affected by the emigration of so many of its sons? Now suffering from a plethora, after a severe bleeding will Europe remain in a full healthy condition, or, similar to Spain, will she lapse into a state of anemia? What fate is in store for the young rising powers that are neither kingdoms nor republics? What will be the reactionary effect upon the mother countries of Europe? What will be the result of the meeting of these white and yellow streams? Will they flow peacefully on parallel lines in their respective channels, or will their commingling lead to chaotic events? We do not know. We cannot tell. Will Christian society and Christian civilization in their present form disappear, or will they emerge victorious from the conflict, carrying their living, fruitful, everlasting principles to all the corners of the earth? We cannot know. These are the unsolved problems; the secrets of the future; hidden within the tomb of time. What we now distinguish is only the first clangor of the overture of the drama of the coming years. The curtain is not rung up as the plot is only to be worked out in the twentieth century."

In the light of events in China in 1900-1901 and the aggressive influx of Japanese in Hawaii and the Pacific Coast States, Mexico and British Columbia since 1900, how prophetic are the words of this statesman and philosopher; would it not be well to take heed?

Many years ago Rudyard Kipling, while traveling through China, was so profoundly impressed with the character of the people that he said:

"There are three races who can work, but there is only one that can swarm. These people work and spread. They pack close and eat everything and can live on nothing. They will overwhelm the world."

Kipling saw Canton and says of it:

"A big blue sink of a city, full of tunnels, all dark, and inhabited by yellow devils; a city that Dore ought to have seen. I am devotedly thankful that I am never going back there. The Mongol will begin to march in his own good time. I intend to wait till he marches up to me."

He has marched up to us and already has part possession of one of the fairest of our States. The check given to his advance by the exclusion law has saved us temporarily, and by reason of their gradual decrease (?) somewhat modified the economic condition, which for more than a generation made the State of California an outcast among its sister States.

To those of our citizens still in middle age the struggle of the Pacific Coast must yet be fresh in mind. A growing young giant, kept to the earth by a weight he found himself unable to rise with. His appeals, piteous, and prayers for succor from those able to help availed him naught. In spite of his herculean efforts he was not even able to shift this burden, and when his final collapse became merely a question of time help came sparingly—

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.
64 MARKET ST.
1600 FILLMORE ST.
530 HAIGHT ST.
2640 MISSION ST.

Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union concern.

PICNIC SOUVENIRS,
Emblematic Programs,
Artistic Quarter Cards
and Advertising Novelties.
Legal Briefs and Blanks.

SOCIETY BADGES and LAPEL
BUTTONS—UNION MADE

Brunt Printing Co.

Telephone Kearny 1966 391 Jessie Street Telephone Kearny 1966

not the help he had a right to expect, but some of the weight was taken off. The beginning being made, by persistent effort greater help was extended until, the burden being considerable lighter, the giant was able to rise. Is the burden to be again increased? Is the young giant of the West to be again crushed to the earth by an avalanche against which other and older nations have found all resistance futile? Our recently acquired possessions may furnish us a finger mark it might be well to consider.

A LITTLE PHILIPPINE HISTORY.

A century and a half ago the Chinese began to emigrate to Manila in the same quiet, docile, "child-like" and bland manner that they first came to California. They were quiet, humble, submissive and industrious, accepting at first menial positions and light jobs. After some years they had greatly increased in numbers, and usurped, as they have done here, many of the lighter lines of industries and had in several of them gained a monopoly and crowded out the Spanish operatives. As they increased in numerical force they became defiant of the laws, and when still more numerous they became aggressive and committed deeds of violence and felonies of all kinds.

The Spanish citizens sent a petition to the home government in Spain to have a law enacted to prevent them coming to the island. No notice was taken of it. After waiting a year they sent a committee of leading citizens with a renewal of the petition to Spain. They were put off with fair promises as to what would be done, and returned home satisfied that they had accomplished the intent of their mission. But two years passed by and no relief came to them. A second commission was then sent with a strong appeal to the King to grant the relief asked for. He said it should be granted. They, too, went home, but when between three and four years had gone with no performance of the King's promise, and the Chinese in the meantime becoming more aggressive and insolent, an outbreak occurred, upon their killing a leading citizen, when the Spaniards arose in their full strength and slew every Chinaman on the island—between 20,000 and 25,000—with the exception of five or six, whom they sent back to China to tell what had been done to the others.

Some thirty-five or forty years subsequent to this massacre of the Chinese, when most of the participants in it had died off and the event was only a matter of tradition—much the same as the events of our exclusion fight now are with the present generation—the Chinese again began to venture to the island, and, after a series of years, the same scenes of appealing to the home government in Spain, and the same absence of attention, the same subterfuges as to affording relief to the prayer of the petitioners resulted. Then another massacre took place in which a large number of the Celestials were slaughtered, and the race was annihilated on the island of Luzon.

About forty years after this last onslaught, they again began to immigrate to the island, but having learned caution from the experience of their predecessors, they avoided all irritating actions and quietly absorbed the coffee and spice plantations, and then gradually engrossed the various lines of business. Now the Spanish residents who were in business there have all been crowded out, and the shipping, banking, insurance and mercantile business, and all the leading industries, have fallen into the hands of the Chinese.

It may not be out of place here to quote some of the official opinions of men in whom the American people should have implicit confidence, most especially since, by reason of their position, they may be considered as properly qualified to speak upon the undesirability of Asiatic immigration to our island possessions.

General MacArthur, formerly military governor of the Philippines, in a report to the War Department made the following statements in regard to the

difficulties of enforcing the Chinese immigration laws in the Philippines:

"The system is unsatisfactory, and an immigration is needed where immigrants can be landed on a systematic examination had of them and their belongings."

General MacArthur was, like General Otis, vigorously opposed to unrestricted Chinese immigration into the Philippines. In the report above quoted he says:

"Such a people endowed as they are with inexhaustible fortitude and determination, if admitted to the Archipelago in any considerable numbers during the formative period which is now in process of evolution would soon have direct or indirect control of pretty nearly every productive interest, to the absolute exclusion of Filipinos and Americans."

"Individually the Chinaman represents a unit of excellence that must always command respect and win admiration, but in their organized capacity in the Philippines the Chinese represent an economical army without allegiance or attachment to the country, and which to a great extent is beyond the reach of insular authority. They are bent upon commercial conquest, and as those in the islands already represent an innumerable host at home, even restricted immigration would be a serious menace."

If a further indorsement of these facts be necessary, we find it in the expressions of General James F. Smith, who after an experience of two years and a half in the archipelago, was interviewed in San Francisco by Lilian Ferguson of the San Francisco Examiner. Upon being asked if Oriental labor should be imported into the Philippines the General said:

"A Filipino can't live like a Chinaman. For this reason, if I had no other, I am opposed to the importation of Chinese or Japanese laborers. We have seen how disastrously immigration from the Orient resulted right here in California. Surely if the American laborers, with their superior intelligence and industry, have been unable to compete with the Asiatic, what can be expected of the poor Filipinos?"

LABOR PAPERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
(Continued from Page 3)

(1892), *California Federationist* (1894) and *The Labor World* (1896).

In April, 1897, the printers of San Diego struck for higher wages, and after forming a union of their craft, published a paper for some time called *The News*. The *San Diego Union* followed it a year later and in 1889, the printers again being on strike, issued *The San Diego Appeal*. None of these papers survived for any length of time.

The first labor paper published in Oregon was *The Avant Courier* (1887), issued as the organ of the Portland Federated Trades, with W. C. Owens as editor.

In Washington, the following labor papers have been published: *The Washington Typo* (1890), *The Industrial World*, Spokane (1890), *The Seattle Citizen* (1890) and *The Seattle Labor Gazette* (1895).

There have been a number of other papers that have appeared from time to time and which are perhaps of greater importance than many of those above mentioned. The writer will be deeply indebted to any one who will kindly furnish him with any information concerning them. Furthermore, does any one know where it is possible to find copies of files of any Pacific Coast labor papers? The fire and earthquake of two years ago destroyed the collections of labor material in San Francisco and it is the hope of the writer that copies of some of these old papers can be found in other parts of the Coast States. During the past two years he has been at work upon a labor history of the Pacific States, and it is with the idea of using this material in completing the task that this appeal is made to the readers of the *LABOR CLARION*. Kindly address all communications to the writer at 3025 Ellis avenue, South Berkeley, Cal.

Union men of San Francisco should try the La Pacosta, a first-class ten-cent union-made cigar, made by Kelley & Doan, 16th and Valencia Sts. ***

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

Spring Styles

Before you order your Spring Suit elsewhere, call and examine our stock—get our prices—examine our made-up Suits. See our modern workshop and modern store, and note our moderate prices.



FIRST-CLASS UNION TAILORS
EMPLOYED

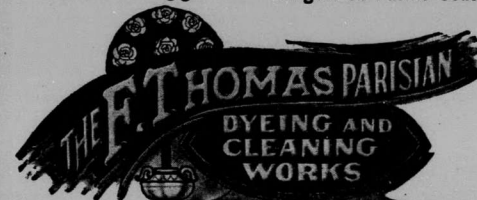
Kelleher & Browne
The Irish Tailors

Open
Saturday Evenings
until 10 o'clock

Seventh & Market
Tel. Market 3306

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco
1164 Broadway, Oakland

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$1,200,000.00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....1,428,855.93
Deposits December 31, 1907.....36,907,687.50
Total Assets.....39,529,434.87

Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

UNION MEN
and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3864 Mission street.



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

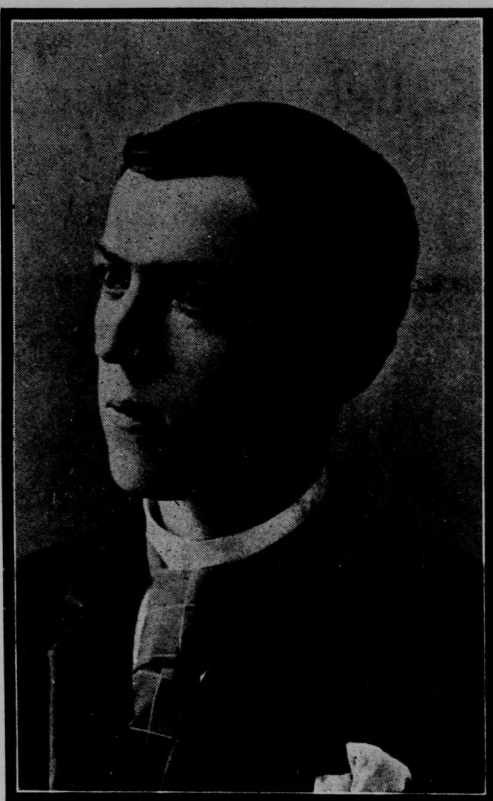
Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



JOSEPH J. O'NEILL

Joseph J. O'Neill, editor of the San Francisco *LABOR CLARION*, died at his home in this city, 42½ Henry street, at midnight of Wednesday, June 3, 1908. Mr. O'Neill had been confined to his bed for several weeks, and while his intimate friends realized that his condition was serious, the end came unexpectedly soon, and the announcement of his demise will be a surprise to a host of friends and acquaintances who were unaware of his serious condition.

Joseph J. O'Neill was born at Benecia, Cal., on March 19, 1865, being in his forty-fourth year at the time of death. His early youth was spent at school and later he was apprenticed to the printers' trade, which was thoroughly mastered, and he became not only an efficient workman, but also, in later years, gained a thorough knowledge of the newspaper business in all its branches.

After becoming a journeyman printer, true to the instincts of his craft, he traveled extensively, making several trips across the continent, working at his trade in many of the larger cities of the East and Middle West. Several years of his early manhood were spent in the Northwest, and in the late eighties he was associated with Mr. Rounsville Wildman in the publication of a newspaper at Boise, Idaho. Later Mr. Wildman became American Consul

at Hongkong, China, and was drowned on the ill-fated Rio Janeiro, which sank in the Golden Gate on February 22, 1901.

After returning to this city from the Northwest, Mr. O'Neill was connected with the *Contra Costa News*, at Martinez, as manager.

In 1895 he married Mrs. Dora Wright of this city, who survives. His mother, Mrs. Mary O'Neill of San Rafael and a sister, living in Sacramento, also mourn his loss.

The last dozen years of his life had been devoted almost exclusively to the union labor movement. He was an active member of the Typographical Union and had represented that body almost continuously in the Labor Council in this city for the past ten years. In 1903 he represented his union at the convention of the International Typographical Union held at Washington, D. C. In 1906 he represented the San Francisco Labor Council at the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor and his services in the capacity of delegate at both gatherings were marked by a strict attention to his duties and an ability to grasp and analyze the many complex questions that are brought before such bodies for consideration and adjustment.

In 1902 Mr. O'Neill was chosen from among the many able trade unionists of this city to become editor and manager of the *LABOR CLARION*. This position he held continuously till death came. The paper's present standing among the successful labor journals of the present day is due in large measure to Mr. O'Neill's able guidance and careful management and its policies have been but a reflex of his sturdy, thorough and deliberate character.

In 1907 Mr. O'Neill was appointed a Supervisor of the City and County of San Francisco to fill an unexpired term and served till January of the present year. In his capacity as a public official he displayed the same untiring energy and broad capacity that marked his work in the field of labor, and at the expiration of his term he was offered, but declined, an appointment as a member of the Board of Health.

After the great fire of 1906, when the labor unions, like all branches of society in this community, were practically homeless and without funds, Mr. O'Neill took up the task of helping to bring order out of chaos, and to his untiring efforts, his zeal and loyalty to the labor movement, the *CLARION* was resurrected from the ruins and the Labor Council Hall building on Fourteenth Street was erected. No man in San Francisco did more to accomplish this work than J. J. O'Neill, and it may be truly said that these two institutions are monuments that are left to mark, in part, his life's work.

In closing this brief sketch of the life of "Joe" O'Neill, the writer desires to pay a personal tribute to his memory and his character. An intimate acquaintance of several years has been fraught with many incidents that showed his true character as a man and his unselfish devotion to the cause he loved and lived for. The labor movement is better and stronger for the work that he has done. Rest in peace.

GEORGE A. TRACY.

THE A. F. OF L'S. APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

A circular letter has been mailed from the American Federation of Labor's headquarters in Washington, D. C., urging the co-operation of central bodies, affiliated unions, and members thereof, in subscribing to a fund that has for its object the protection of union interests. Legislation is needed by the labor movement for its self-protection and in the name of justice. There is no telling how far the decisions of the Supreme Court will be used to our detriment. The man with a little home is liable to have it attached because his union or the central body with which he may be indirectly affiliated has exercised its legitimate right to purchase or not to purchase some commodity. Property is placed high above labor, which is not property, by the law, and the distinction is unreasonable and merits the strongest opposition.

The Federation of Labor is making *your* fight. To

do this successfully it needs money. The San Francisco Labor Council has donated \$100. See that your organization does the very best it can, and supplement its action by private subscription. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the A. F. of L. in Washington, will acknowledge every dollar or fifty-cent piece received. Send your mite to the Federation.

LACK OF THOROUGHNESS.

BY GEORGE A. TRACY.

An editorial written in the *Sacramento Union* very tersely comments on the fact that throughout the United States, and particularly in the West, there is a great lack of thoroughness among mechanics and business men in general. "The old days that were famous in England and on the Continent, as well as in early America, seem to have departed forever," says the writer. "Complaint comes from almost every walk of life that young men and young women pretending to have certain accomplishments are wholly unfit for the vocations they assume to understand. Though thousands are knocking at the doors of factories and offices for menial positions, yet thousands of employers are looking almost helplessly for competent employes in various lines of skilled work. Many causes contribute in a way to this inefficiency. The mad desire which has been raging in this country ever since the time of Washington Irving, who declared that all Americans are insane for the almighty dollar, seems more insistent and incurable today than at any previous time in American history.

"The organization of workingmen into unions has had something to do with this, for the reason that a union is essentially a fighting organization.

"In the early days of unionism every man who was a member of such an association was compelled to be skilled. Today the bars have been let down to such an extent that almost any man can become a member of a union if he has the price of admission or a pull with some labor organization. If a band of one hundred competent men in a local union in a small town chance to have a difference with their employers, a number of non-union men, who are probably incompetent, are at once brought into competition with the union workers. Finally, after a long battle, a truce is established, or there is a cessation of the war. But the terms of the compromise generally involve the coming into the union of the scabs or non-union labor prior to that time denounced as incompetent.

"This lowers the standard of efficiency among all who follow the vocation thereafter, and in time the union becomes a mere political organization or a contending battalion that takes into its ranks all who surrender, regardless of their ability."

The editorial writer goes on to say that he does not blame the unions altogether, but would rather let them down easy by saddling the whole mess on humanity in general, which is very considerate, indeed.

It is the observation of all who have investigated conditions in this country with any degree of thoroughness that the haste which characterizes the efforts of men and women to make money precludes or prevents them from spending the proper time in the initial outlay in the way of a training or equipment for their business. A little more time and care, a oneness of purpose, a determination to make oneself efficient, would largely cure this disposition to be flippant, superficial and inefficient. Visitors from older countries have been struck forcibly by the fact that we are not complete in our methods of attaining various ends of a commercial nature. Though it is true that many of our workingmen are more competent than those of Europe, and that some of our experts will compare favorably with those of all parts of the world, the fact remains that most young men and women desire within a few months after leaving a school or college to accomplish what in the olden days was supposed to require years of patient human effort.

It will be a good thing for the future race when

more attention is paid to the quality of work than to the quantity, and when the pay for efficient service is recognized by employers the world over. There are many propositions for the reformation of the world in this direction—those of Socialists, those of individualists and those of settlement communities—but the silent forces of evolution will probably solve this matter. Business, itself a tyrant, can at times become a formative influence, a veritable god in its field, and when business announces itself and makes a demand for fairness, that fairness will probably be the result.

In conclusion, the writer says that "an example showing the extent to which the great demand of business may influence the future workmen may be seen in the fact that business men today refuse to hire a drunkard, and in many localities a man who even takes a drink is barred from the privileges of working in certain factories and for certain employers. Whatever prevents ultimate business success must give way. If it shall be discovered in the end that those producing certain wares, goods and merchandise in this country want the most desirable brands that it is possible to produce, then, after that decision it will be found that the people to do the work must come with that brand of competency demanded by the business laws of the day."

There is no agency more potent, if it can be properly directed and assisted, than the trade union to bring about a change in the condition complained of above. If business men, and manufacturers, especially, would assist the unions in their efforts to enable the apprentice to thoroughly master his trade, instead of fostering and subsidizing so-called trade schools, where guileless youths are tempted to part with their meagre funds and valuable time in vain attempt to equip themselves as mechanics and artisans in a few brief weeks or months, only to find that they are to be used later on as strike breakers to fill the places of men who have devoted the best years of their lives in placing their craft or calling on a higher plane of efficiency and to gain for themselves a fair recompense for their labor, then, perhaps, the old standard of thoroughness that was famous in "England and on the Continent," might obtain in "the West." Western men and women, and boys and girls, are just as bright and competent and capable in every respect as were the men and women and boys and girls of early days in any part of the world, and if given a chance to learn a trade properly will become just as proficient as the proud artisan of the old days.

We do not know anything of conditions on the Sacramento Union, but if they do not differ greatly from conditions in most newspapers published in "the West" there is small chance for an apprentice to learn the printing trade "thoroughly" in the Union's composing room.

The writer was caustically upbraided not many months ago by an employing printer of this city because of the alleged inefficiency of some San Francisco compositors. When asked pointedly how many first-class workmen he had turned out in the last ten years from among the many apprentices that had been employed in his establishment during that period, he finally admitted that the boys were generally discharged at the end of their apprenticeship, because they were not capable to earn journeymen's wages and he could not "afford" to pay the union's scale for any but first-class men, thus admitting that he had used the boys for several years to his own advantage without any concern or thought to where his "competent" men of the future were coming from.

It costs little to soliloquize about the inefficiency of present-day mechanics, "especially in the West," but it is quite a different matter to "practice what you preach."

When you purchase a hat, accept none that does not bear the union label, stitched under the sweat-band.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

Professor Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin, who is well known to Californians because of his experiences while connected with Stanford University, and for his interest in movements to benefit humanity, has sounded a note of warning against the possibilities of danger to the race through neglect of women and failure to throw all possible safeguards around those who toil. He says:

"Unless some one takes an interest in working women, the truly feminine girl, the one of frailty and delicacy, will pass from our working classes. There will be a reversion to the type of masculine women—squat, flat-chested, broad-backed, low-browed creatures, working in the fields side by side with the men, the burdens of wifehood and motherhood coming but as an incident in the day of toil.

"Cost of the cure, prevention of such a state, is in the hands of society today. The day when a man could sell himself into slavery is in the past of all civilized countries. A further interference in the field of the so-called freedom of contract cannot be considered bold. The law can tell a girl just how many hours of her time she may sell."

In the sentence "a further interference in the field of the so-called freedom of contract cannot be considered bold," Professor Ross summarizes the position of the trade union. The gradual lowering of hours for women, accompanied by efforts to provide them with at least a living wage and to surround them with sanitary quarters, are among the objects of the movement. Laws in every State designed to aid women, organized or unorganized, have had the active support of unionists. In many instances the organizations of workers have initiated legislative relief.

It will be remembered that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Oregon laundrymen's case was an instance of our desire to co-operate with every society and individual who holds out a helping hand for the weak. The laundry workers' union passed a ten-hour limit for women through the Legislature of the State of Oregon, and the association of employers carried the law right up to the highest tribunal in the land, with the result that the common-sense decision was rendered that the dollar was secondary to the interests—material and otherwise—of the human race. To some it would seem unnecessary for employers to protest against such a reasonable law, particularly when it affected women, and the professor's reference to the "so-called freedom of contract" is warranted.

According to statistics, one-third of the women of the country between the ages of 15 and 25 are engaged in industrial occupations.

Figures of the last census report showed the number of women engaged in a few occupations to be: Tobacco and cigar factories, 37,125; seamstresses, 138,724; shirt, collar and cuff workers, 27,788; tailoresses, 61,571; textile mills, 231,458; laundresses, 328,935. These were all upward of the age of 16.

According to the annual report of the factory inspectors there were employed in the State of New York, in food, liquor and tobacco establishments, 29,745 over the age of 16 and 919 below that age; in textile work, 49,165 over and 2756 under 16; in clothing, millinery and laundry work, 118,311 over and 2329 under 16.

Speaking of the 300,000 rooms in New York City without windows or adequate means of ventilation, where women sit day and night sewing garments, to their physical detriment and to the deterioration of the race, Annie S. Daniel of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, who has made a study of the problem, writes that women in these tenement houses manufacture many of the garments worn by the gentler sex. She says:

"In addition to wearing apparel, the women make boxes, cigars, pocketbooks, jewelry, clocks, watches, wigs, fur garments, paper bags and anything possibly made by hand or on small machinery. Frequently such working women take no more than five

hours' rest out of the twenty-four. At 5 o'clock in the morning the work begins, after a breakfast of bread and coffee; for four or six hours the workers toil unceasingly, bending over the garments or boxes, straining their eyes in the dark—they are too poor to burn gas or oil—and after the evening repast they often begin again and work until 1 or 2 in the morning. Their pay averages from 1½ to 10 cents an hour. A girl of 10 can earn as much doing various kinds of work as a grown woman."

Of 515 families Miss Daniel visited in New York she discovered that 324 were supported, entirely, or in part, by women. Of this number, 150 women were engaged in manufacturing in their living rooms, and of the 174 remaining the women worked in factories, laundries, or took lodgers and boarders.

Women of seventeen families, after completing their work by day in factories, made artificial flowers at night. The average income of the 515 families was \$5.69 a week.

The earnest men and women who want to tear down the tenement houses and build sanitary structures in their places, and who realize that a mere pittance in wage and long hours are a disgrace to civilization, have a warm ally in the labor movement. Their object is ours, and the signs of the times point to a closer co-operation of diversified interests for the common good.

* * *

Don't forget that the employing hatters are discouraging the use of the union label, and that it is our duty to also discourage—the employers. Business is founded on the dollar, and when it is shown that the people with the purchasing power demand any particular brand or label, the supply will be forthcoming. And members of the Citizens' Alliance will vie with each other to sell trade unionists goods with the union label whenever they are called for in quantity.

PROUD TO BE A UNION PRINTER.

George W. Peck, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, in a humorous article on his early days in a printing office, says: "From what I have confessed you will agree that I am proud to be an old-time union printer, and among my assets when I get my last 'take' and have my 'string' measured up by St. Peter, the foreman, that old union card from New York City will be about the most valuable thing I shall leave to the boys. The printers of this country compare well for honesty and good fellowship with any class of citizens. They are generally poor; thus they are lucky. None of them are the greatest people in the world, but the whole bunch will do to tie to, and I had rather be with them at a convention than attend a national convention of any political party."

Referring to the Rib.

Woman-suffrage Advocate (to Speaker Cannon)—I maintain that woman has always been the prime factor in this world.

Uncle Joe (blandly)—Oh, I don't know. In the very beginning woman was only a side-issue—Judge.

Experience Enough.

"Your mistress tells me, Jane, that you wish to leave and become an attendant in a lunatic asylum. Why, what experience have you had?"

"Well, sir, I've been here three years."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine speaking at a banquet at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, recently characterized Congressmen as the most cowardly class on earth, and quoted Speaker Cannon as saying that "The only thing more cowardly than a member of Congress was two members of Congress." "Their chief aim is re-election," said Littlefield, "and therefore they are afraid to act in any manner which could prejudice that re-election. That is one reason why I resigned."

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 29, 1908.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Cooks, Owen Henley, vice J. D. McDonough. Glass Blowers, Chas. Hemmel, Roy Fredericks. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Referred to Executive Committee*—From the management of a local theatre, complaining about the action of an affiliated union. From the Retail Delivery Drivers, requesting a boycott on the Faber Company, 1237 Polk street. From the Laundry Wagon Drivers, requesting assistance in unionizing Sheerin's Laundry drivers. From the Vallejo Central Labor Council, resolutions relative to raising rates by the Monticello Steamship Company. From Steam Engineers, No. 64, requesting assistance of the Council relative to the employment of engineers in cooper shops. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From the Cloth Casket Workers, as to withdrawal of delegates. Resignation of Delegate Cornelius as member of the Labor Day Committee. Moved that the same be accepted; carried.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Retail Delivery Drivers—Reported that the firm of Faber & Company, located at 1237 Polk street, are violating union rules; request delegates to call the matter to the attention of their members. Carriage and Wagon Workers—Are in the fourth week of their strike; over 50 shops have signed their agreement; request all unions to assist them financially in maintaining the 225 men still out.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee reported that it had investigated the Cemetery Workers' situation, and empowered the Secretary to appoint a business agent for the Cemetery Workers to act in conjunction with himself; also that Odd Fellows' Cemetery had served notice of reduction of wages from \$3.00 to \$2.50 per day; the Secretary was also instructed to call a conference between the Hackmen, Undertakers' Assistants and Cemetery Workers. The committee recommends that the President and Secretary of the Council, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Organizing Committee be appointed a committee of four to visit the Cemetery Workers at their next regular meeting. The committee also reported that the Secretary had been instructed to communicate with the Barber Shop Porters' Union, and advise them to draw up a new wage scale and agreement to be presented to the Council for approval and then presented to the management of Sutro Baths. Report of committee concurred in.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Submitted the following report:

"We, the undersigned, members of your Law and Legislative Committee, beg to report relative to changing the denominations of the bonds of the new bond issue, as proposed by the Hackmen's Union, that we are of the opinion that it is inopportune under existing conditions to advocate the raising of moneys for immediate municipal purposes by means of a so-called popular loan; and that we, therefore, recommend that at present the San Francisco Labor Council do not go on record upon that proposition.

"Fraternally submitted,

"JAMES BOWLAN,

"THEODORE JOHNSON,

"C. H. PARKER."

Report of committee adopted.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE—The Labor Day Committee made a progressive report as to the appointment of committees on music, grounds, etc. Also submitted the following recommendations to the Council: First—That the sub-committee on music be empowered to engage a band of 24 pieces in the name of the Council; concurred in. Second—That the Council donate a trophy for the union making

the best appearance and a prize to each union turning out over 75 per cent of its membership; concurred in.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—The Committee on Supreme Court decisions rendered a lengthy report embodying a reply to the letters from Congressmen on the question of labor legislation. Moved that the report be printed in the LABOR CLARION and that the Secretary be instructed to send mimeographed copies to all labor journals, with a request that it be published in full; and that copies be sent to our Senators and Representatives; also to affiliated unions; concurred in. (See report printed in full in LABOR CLARION.)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS. — Delegate Schilling brought up the question of the boycott on the Mission French Laundry, and asked if any word had been received from the Laundry Wagon Drivers. After considerable discussion the Secretary was instructed to notify the Laundry Wagon Drivers that the question of a boycott on the Mission French Laundry will come up for action at the next regular meeting.

NOMINATIONS.—The chair declared nominations open for member of the Executive Committee to fill vacancy. Delegate K. J. Doyle was placed in nomination; moved that nominations close; carried. The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot and the chair declared K. J. Doyle duly elected a member of the Executive Committee.

The chair appointed Delegate Minert a member of the Labor Day Committee to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Delegate Cornelius.

RECEIPTS.—Laundry Workers, \$20; Millers, \$4; Hackmen, \$6; Pattern Makers, \$4; Pile Drivers, \$6; Cloth Casket Workers, \$4; Cook Helpers, \$10; Mailers, \$4; Boxmakers and Sawyers, \$6; Teamsters, No. 85, \$20; Pie Bakers, \$2; Waiters, \$20; Metal Polishers, \$4; Cracker Bakers, \$2; Glass Blowers, \$6; total, \$119.

EXPENSES.—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; A. F. of L., donation, \$100; telephone company, \$11.15; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. Kenny, \$15; total, \$189.15.

Adjourned at 10 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

Demand union-stamped shoes.

Tailoring, Men's Shoes, Hats and Furnishings

Union label goods at lowest prices.

Imported and domestic Spring and Summer Suitings in all the latest styles.

O'DOWD & SUGRUE
174 Church Street

SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St.
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third

1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero

2593 Mission St., near 22d

22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES

**Knacke's Special**
Union Made Shoes

Black Vici Blucher in high or low cuts.

\$2.45

2334 Mission

Between 19th and 20th

Demand Union Label Goods**TWO STORES****HANSEN & ELRICK**

**MEN'S FURNISHERS
AND HATTERS**

1105-1107 FILLMORE STREET

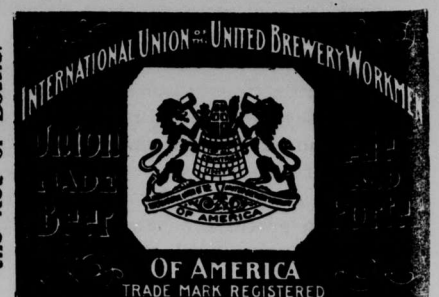
781 MARKET STREET

FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.

**GOLDEN GATE
COMPRESSED YEAST**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office 2401 Fillmore Street, San Francisco.

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.



TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting of the union was well attended and the business transacted was of more than ordinary importance. By a vote that was almost unanimous, the union decided to put the new job scale in force beginning with Monday, June 15. This scale was adopted just before the financial stringency last fall, and has been held in abeyance ever since. There has been a decided improvement in the job branch the last few weeks, and it is thought that no better opportunity is likely to present itself for the introduction of the new scale than at present.

Applications for membership were received from L. Mayer, August F. Bremer and Louis Gold, apprentice. They will be acted on at the next meeting of the union.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that fifty-five traveling cards had been received during the month and thirty cards had been issued.

The delegates to the Labor Council submitted a report covering the more important transactions of that body during the past month.

The Scale Committee made a progressive report, showing that the work of preparing the union's case for arbitration was going forward with all possible haste.

The Executive Committee reported one death during the month—Louis W. Smith. Also that J. F. Blumer had been sent to the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs.

By a unanimous vote, the union ordered that the headquarters be moved to a down-town location. The offices were moved on Wednesday of this week, and are now located in the Investors Building, 787 Market street, rooms 122, 123 and 124. There is no doubt that the new rooms and the location will give general satisfaction, the rooms being admirably suited to the needs of the organization and the location, Fourth and Market streets, is convenient to a large percentage of the membership.

In order that members employed on the morning papers may attend the meetings and not be compelled to leave for work before adjournment, the meeting hour was changed from 2 o'clock to 1 o'clock. Attendance checks will be issued at 4:30, as usual.

A communication from Richmond (Indiana) Typographical Union requesting indorsement of a proposition to change the I. T. U. law relating to organizers was referred to the delegates to Boston, with instructions to report on same at the next meeting.

An appropriation of \$15 was made to assist the A. F. of L. campaign fund.

The committee appointed to try the charges of Maurice Bloomington against Frank Smith made a recommendation that the matter be dropped. After discussion, it was ordered that the committee proceed with the trial.

Applications for old-age pensions were received and forwarded to International headquarters from George L. Taylor, James K. Phillips, Daniel Connell, David G. Lewis, Julius Copp, William Armstrong, Albert R. Sparrow, Joseph L. Russell, Sr., and J. H. McCrosky.

The officers of the union for the ensuing year (the names have been published) were duly installed by retiring First Vice-President George S. Hollis. The union, by a unanimous rising vote, passed resolutions commending Mr. Hollis for his services as an officer during the past two years.

Harry Johnston of the *Daily News*, accompanied by his wife, is spending a vacation in Southern California. The couple will make Los Angeles their headquarters during the visit, and expect to be away from San Francisco several weeks.

The election of officers of the International Typographical Union was officially announced Wednesday as follows: President, James M. Lynch of Syracuse, N. Y.; First Vice President, J. W. Hays of Minneapolis; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Bram-

wood of Denver; Agent Union Printers' Home, George P. Nichols of Baltimore; Delegates to American Federation of Labor, Frank Morrison of Chicago, Max S. Hayes of Cleveland, Hugh Stevenson of Toronto, Ont., T. W. McCullough of Omaha; Trustees Union Printers' Home, Anna C. Wilson of Washington, D. C., L. C. Shepard of Grand Rapids, Mich., Thomas McCaffery of Colorado Springs.

The total vote for the candidates for President was 21,076 for Lynch and 13,361 for H. S. Hudspeth of New Orleans.

CHURCH AND LABOR.

IV. A Better Understanding.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

There probably has never been a time in the history of the labor movement when the Church and Labor were so close together as they are now. There are several reasons for this changed attitude. It is due, in part, and perhaps principally, to the fact that they understand each other better. Much has been accomplished in this direction through the exchange of fraternal delegates between central labor bodies and ministers' associations. Each has come to see that the other is really human, made of flesh and blood, of heart and brain, and with very much the same temptations and the same aspirations for better things, even though they are sometimes differently expressed. Each is giving the other credit for honesty of purpose and devotion to what each considers the best ideals. And that means a great deal. The workingman has seen that, mixed up with this "religious" life of the churchman, there is a social and economic interest and influence which he had not known about, and the minister has had his eyes opened to the religious element which is hidden in the economic struggle of the workingman.

While the churchman still believes that without a moral and a spiritual vision, the people are bound to perish, he has also learned that the Church cannot long succeed without the rugged strength of the common people. The Church needs, most of all, not the rich and the mighty, but those who can suffer and toil as Christ toiled and suffered. Who knows better than the working people how to do these things?

The workingman has been learning that "man cannot live by bread alone." There are some things even more important than "bread," for there are some things which are more important than life itself. This isn't very tempting truth to offer to starving men, but workingmen have nevertheless learned the lesson. For what means the sacrifice for others which one sees so often among the lowly? Nowhere is there greater sacrifice than among those who have least to give.

Coming from different roads, both Church and Labor have been approaching the same great truths, not realizing that they have both been working away, largely ignorant of each other's labors, toward a common end.

And some day, very much as those who tunneled from opposite direction beneath the Hudson River, came together with mathematical exactness at the completion of their tasks, so the Church and Labor come together, having prepared the way for suffering millions who needed greater comfort and better facilities for their life's work.

FIVE ORGANIZERS WANTED.

We want five more organizers for the Commoners of America, a fraternal beneficial organization. Our men are making good money among the working people of this city. A liberal proposition and easy work is offered to those acquainted with union men. Call 207 Monadnock Building. ***

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. ***

CALIFORNIA LEATHER NOVELTY WORKS

DESIGNERS AND
MANUFACTURERS OF

ART LEATHER GOODS

39th and San Pablo Ave., Herald Bldg., Oakland

This is the Only concern on the Pacific Coast that manufactures goods stamped with the Union Label.

Almost every man in last year's Labor Day Parade wore a leather belt manufactured by us.

Samples may be seen at Pragers, Market and Jones Streets, S. F.

Vacation Prices NOW

—and all the CREDIT you
—want at the store the Mis-
—sion depends upon.

O'REILLY

Cloak and Suit Co.

2045 MISSION STREET
Near Sixteenth Street



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Women and girls to work on fruit and canning. Register names and addresses California Canneries Company, Eighteenth and Minnesota streets, Potrero. Active season begins June 15th. Experienced canners wanted. Highest wages paid. Absolutely healthful and moral surroundings. All interests of employes carefully thought out. Call and see for yourself. Take Third and Kentucky Street cars, or Fillmore and 16th. Also register Napa Canning Company, Napa, Cal. Splendid climate and profitable summer outing. Season begins July 1st.

Fredericksburg

BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

AMONG THE UNIONS.

The Labor Day Committee of the Labor Council has decided to offer prizes to stimulate the interest in the parade. A handsome trophy is to be awarded to the union making the best appearance and prizes will be given to all unions that turn out 75 per cent or more of their membership. The general committee decided to invite the City Front Federation, the Iron Trades Council, the Allied Printing Trades Council and Provision Trades Council to send delegates to act in conjunction with the committee to make the celebration the biggest in the history of the labor movement in San Francisco.

Michael Casey and A. Gallagher of the committee had a conference Monday with Superintendent McLaren of the parks in regard to securing the use of the stadium in Golden Gate park on Labor Day, should the council decide to have ceremonies there. The superintendent stated that he will do all he can to assist the unions of the Council in the matter.

At the meeting of the committee Tuesday night it was decided to select the grand marshal and assistants on June 16. The committee received a silver trophy from Prager, to be offered as a prize.

* * *

Claude E. Le Fevre, secretary of the Bakery and Pie Wagon Drivers' Union, who pleaded guilty before Judge Cook last week to having embezzled \$100 of the union funds, was admitted to probation for five years. Le Fevre's peculations amounted to \$500, and this sum he has agreed to return to the union at the rate of \$100 a year. A part of his contract of restitution is that if the union expels him he will not have to pay the money. Le Fevre, who was accompanied by his wife and child, wept when the court announced its finding.

* * *

The matter of having a parade this year on Labor Day by the unions that are affiliated with the building trades council has been discussed recently in the meeting places of the several unions, and the general opinion is against a parade. The unions want a celebration in September in honor of Labor Day, but want something different from tramping down basalt blocks and wearing grooves in the asphalt pavements.

* * *

Members of Lodge No. 25, of the International Boiler Makers, Ship Builders and Helpers of America who were at work for the Kennicott Water Softener Company, have been called off the job, on the ground that the company broke its agreement with the lodge in employing structural iron workers to do work which belongs, so it is claimed, to the boiler makers.

* * *

The local lodges of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America, which went into annual session at St. Paul, Minn., Monday, will endeavor to move the headquarters of the organization from Kansas City to Indianapolis, Ind., on the ground that it is deemed advisable to be in a locality where are now located so many headquarters of international bodies. That city is now the principal place of business of the United Mine Workers, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Journeyman Barbers' International Union, Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and International Typographical Union. That city is reaching out for the headquarters of the Locomotive Engineers and the national headquarters of Locomotive Firemen.

* * *

The Waiters' Union of this city is advised of a movement by the Waiters' Union of Boston, Mass., to force the license commissioners of that city to enact a regulation that shall prohibit women being employed to serve liquor in any licensed place of the city. The waiters report that they have the support

of many unions and that there is a good prospect that such a regulation will be adopted.

* * *

There is to be a tug of war that will be continued for a number of nights in Naval Hall, in which teams from the different unions of the San Francisco Labor Council will participate, and which will end with a championship tug. Prominent leaders of the two councils will be selected to act as the officials. The first tug will be on the night of July 15th.

* * *

Secretary Gallagher received a letter Monday from Andrew Furuseth of the Coast Seamen's Union dated Washington, May 25, in which he states that he called on President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and had a long talk with him on labor conditions in this city and State. He was to leave for Europe on May 28.

* * *

Local No. 537 of Electricians has removed from Roesch Hall to 537 Franklin street, where meetings will be held in future.

* * *

Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, has made the following nominations for offices to be filled during the next term: For President, August Renk, Sam Taback, Thomas F. O'Malley; First Vice-President, E. H. Baker; Second Vice-President, E. Spahr, Jas. Green; Secretary, A. C. Beck, W. H. Maguire; treasurer, A. J. Peterson; trustee, A. S. Traenkle; Business Agents (two to be elected), O. W. McGuire, J. J. O'Brien, R. L. Grimmer, J. D. Kirkpatrick; Executive Board, E. H. Baker, P. E. Dempsey; Local Joint Executive Board, P. E. Dempsey, O. W. McGuire, L. Francoeur; Labor Council, H. Elbing, E. H. Baker, P. E. Dempsey, O. W. McGuire, Sam Taback, R. L. Grimmer, J. D. Kirkpatrick, S. A. Trenkle, E. Spahr, Thomas F. O'Malley, J. J. O'Brien, S. G. Jancovich, O. W. McGuire, A. C. Beck, George Conley, J. Valtere, L. Francoeur, Charles Hereux and J. McWilliams were appointed as the election committee.

* * *

The following have been nominated to represent Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, at the meetings of the local joint executive board: Carl Yeager, Charles Kimsborough, Charles H. Green, W. Curran, William Schneider, Frank Holt, S. P. Drake, H. J. Hoehn and N. Thill. For delegates to the Allied Provision Trades Council the following have been named: O. E. Henley, F. Holt, H. J. Hoehn, Charles H. Fleishman, John Braunstadtter, James Rustan, Charles Kimsborough, Nicholas Thill and Leo Tenyson.

* * *

Joseph E. Vera and M. E. Decker have been appointed to represent the Allied Provision Trades' Council, and John Mahoney and John McLaughlin to represent the City Front Federation on the Labor Day Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council.

* * *

The most important stand taken by the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council for several months was that at the last meeting, when a committee was appointed as a standing delegation to attend all meetings of the City Trustees and Commissioners of Public Works, with a view to keeping thoroughly in touch with the affairs of the city. The appointment of such a committee will enable the Council to keep informed on all measures taken by the municipal boards, and all actions affecting public welfare or organized labor in this city will be reported back to the central body for its consideration. As the committee of three appointed will form a regularly constituted delegation, the central body will be in a position to take such action as public interests may demand.

* * *

The Steam Laundry Workers' Union had a meeting last Monday night that was attended by more than 500 members, it being the night set apart for

the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled during the ensuing term. The following were placed in nomination: For President, Dan Gorman, Al. Finlayson; Vice-President, Nellie Victor; Secretary, Carrie Parmer; Treasurer, Charles Lineger; Business Agent, Guy F. Thurber, Robert E. Ewing; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Lineger, James Farren; Trustee, William Clifford; Executive Committee, William Clifford, Annie Brown, William Lauriston, William Bridges, Nellie Victor, Tillie Olsen, Louis Jenkins, George Sherman, Al. J. Brown, Robert Gann; Law and Legislative Committee, Guy F. Thurber, Carrie Parmer, Charles Childs, Dan Gorman, Annie Brown. The union also named the following delegates to the Labor Council: Morris Sinshiner, Annie Brown, James Lineger, Fred Woods, Dan Gorman, Carrie Parmer, Nellie Victor, Fred Grahame, Guy Thurber, Al. Finlayson. The union voted to donate \$25 a week to the Carriage and Wagon Makers' Union during the time it shall remain on strike.

* * *

The Executive Committee of the State Federation of Labor will hold a meeting in the San Francisco Labor Temple Building at 2 o'clock next Sunday afternoon for the purpose of acting upon reports of organizers and discussing a number of matters that will occupy attention of wage-earners during the next few months.

* * *

The local union of the International Carriage and Wagon Workers' organization has been advised that under the revised constitution of that body death benefits will be paid to beneficiaries of the members of the association in future.

* * *

The Executive Committee of the Carmen's Union, Division No. 205, reports that a large number of applications have been received from platform men on the various lines of the city railroads during the last few days, but the committee will not disclose the name of any of the applicants.

DOES THE SHOE FIT YOUR FOOT?

An exchange publishes the following as to the manner in which a labor union can be rendered weak and helpless:

"Send your dues in by a brother.

"Speak evil of your union whenever there is an opportunity.

"Never attend meeting except when there is no other place to go or save a fine.

"Be sure to tell every one you meet that you oppose the action of your union.

"When you have a personal spite to a brother save up your wrath till meeting night, then tell him what you think of him.

"Always hint or insinuate that those who do the work for the union are seeking an office or some glory. At the same time be very careful that you do not do any work lest you be accused the same way.

"Be sure never to say anything good of labor agitators who work for the union when you are at the theater, the saloon or in bed.

"Never be guilty of going to labor mass meetings if you can find an excuse for not being present.

"Then after doing all these things boast of being a model union man.

"Then let this model union man write his epitaph in the family album thus: 'I have reaped where I have not sown. I have enjoyed benefits which I had no part in making. I have hung onto the coat-tail of the great labor movement doing all I could to retard its progress. I have smitten the hand that brought me blessing. I am an ungrateful coward.'"

The Women's Barbers' Union, which was established in Spokane last March and was the first of its kind in the country, is reported in a flourishing condition. The women barbers of Seattle have made application for membership.

THE LABOR WORLD IN BRIEF.

Last year in England upward of \$525,000 was awarded to injured workmen under the Workmen's Compensation act.

In New South Wales, at the end of the year 1907, there were 136 unions, with a registered membership of 88,478.

Last year there were 13,257 old age pensioners in New Zealand, 10,053 of whom received the full pension of £26 a year.

To educate London, England, in the public schools costs \$25,000,000 a year. There are 750,000 pupils and 20,000 teachers.

In Norway and Denmark laws have been enacted granting government subsidies to trade unions which pay unemployed benefits to the members.

Boys at work in cake shops and confection factories in Paris keep at it from 12 to 17 hours a day, and in some cases they are expected to be up all Saturday night preparing for Sunday's work, for the Paris confectioner does most of his business on that day.

The Typographical Union of Germany (composed of printers, pressmen, feeders and typefounders), according to its last report, had a membership of 53,807, and a treasury of 5,891,100 marks (about \$1,470,000). The benefits also provide for the widows and orphans of its deceased members.

The wisdom of having a workman in the legislature of Maryland was recently demonstrated. Hon. William J. Ford, former secretary-treasurer of District 16, of the Miners' Union, has succeeded in securing the passage of an eight-hour bill through the legislature of that State.

David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, has stated that in his opinion the old-age pension scheme in that country will be established in a year. When it is known that Mr. Lloyd-George is in the position of having to find the money for the pensions his prediction amounts almost to an assured fact.

The State Supreme Court of Missouri has affirmed the sentence of Clarence O. Swinner, treasurer of the St. Louis Billposters and Billers' Union, of two years in the penitentiary upon conviction of having embezzled \$500 of the union's funds. In rendering the decision it held that unions are not organizations in restraint of trade and are not illegal.

At a conference between the Montana Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers, District No. 22, an agreement was signed on April 16, effective until September, under the terms of which operators at every coal mine in the State will be continued uninterrupted and all possibility of strikes removed.

A federation of all the union men employed in the shops of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railroads has just been completed. They will fight the reductions in the new wage schedule. Similar action, it is said, may be taken by all the American railroads, and may mark the beginning of a struggle between the unions and the railways.

According to the report of the registrar for friendly societies and trade unions, there are twenty-three unions in Queensland, registered, twenty of these being wage earners and the other three employers' unions. The membership returns, the registrar says, are not reliable, but probably exceeded 7,750 at the end of 1906, and over 4,000 of this number belong to the Australian Workers' Union.

In Port Arthur, Ont., the wives of the trade unionists have organized a new movement to be known as the Port Arthur Temple Guild. It is composed entirely of women, and has for its objects the raising of funds for the erection of a labor temple, and to provide entertainments of a social and educational character, thereby promoting fraternal relation among the workers.

There are more unemployed men in Fernie at the present time than usual owing to the laying off of the construction gangs on the Michel extension of the Great Northern Railway, which has just been

completed. Most of them, however, have plenty of money, after several months of steady work, and will probably leave here shortly for those points where construction work is going on."

The Chicago *Record-Herald* says: "In the next sixty days the railroads of the United States will have to find between 250,000 and 300,000 men to mend their tracks and roadbeds, and another large army to go into their shops and repair their cars and locomotives. The railroads centering in Chicago alone will require more than 100,000 laborers.

Application has been made for a conciliation board under the Lemieux act to inquire into wage conditions at the Sydney mines, in the works and mines of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. The men asked 15 per cent increase in wages, and the management states that if any of their men receive increases there will have to be a general readjustment of wages. The company employs 3,000 men.

The Nova Scotia government appointed Rev. Principal Magill, of the Presbyterian College, Halifax; D. W. Robb, of the Robb Engineering Company, Amherst, and Henry McDonald, barrister, Glace Bay, as a commission to inquire into the feasibility of an eight-hour day in the industrial occupations of the province, but chiefly in mining and manufacturing. The commission will start work in August.

According to statistical figures recently submitted by the German government, it would appear that the largest trade union in the world flourishes in that country. This trade union, the Deutscher Metallarbeiterverband, which represents all branches of the metal working industry, has a membership of no fewer than 335,075, of which 15,000 are women. During 1906 a total of \$80,000 was spent by this organization to maintain strikers, which shows that trade unionism is anything but a dead letter in Germany.

It is now believed that a satisfactory settlement is in sight in the dispute between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways, and their Western employees. A significant feature in the situation is the fact that in spite of the supposed unanimous opposition of the railway employees to the Lemieux act at the time of the passage of that measure through parliament, the application for a board of conciliation, as provided by the act, comes from the employees themselves.

The cotton mills of Alabama have arranged to put into effect the new anti-child labor law passed by the last legislature of the State. The new law prohibits the employment of children under 12 years of age, and limits the work of children between 12 and 14 years to 60 hours per week. The enforcement of the law will cut down the operating hours of some of the departments in some of the mills six hours per week. The mill and factory owners, as a rule, are well satisfied with the new law and believe it will work for the general welfare of all concerned.

Twenty-six years ago at the convention held in Chicago on August 12, 1881, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America first saw the light of day as a militant force in the field of organized labor. It started with a nucleus of twelve local unions, comprising 2,042 members all told. It has now grown to 1,703 locals in 1,275 cities and towns, with a dues-paying membership of upward of 161,200. It pays a funeral benefit on the death of a wife of a member ranging from \$25 to \$50, a funeral benefit to members' families ranging from \$100 to \$200 and a disability benefit of \$100 to \$400. In the past two years there has been expended for these general benefits the sum of \$316,840.85, and since 1884 \$1,132,371.76 has been paid in the same way, while in the latter period \$1,683,000 was spent by local unions for sick benefits and \$486,190.47 donated to the locals by the brotherhood for strike defense purposes. This aggregates considerably over \$3,000,000 expended for charitable and benevolent purposes.

Smoke the La Pacosta, the best ten-cent union-made cigar. **

NO NON-UNION MEN WANTED.

"No non-union men should apply," is the essence of a rule adopted by the interstate commerce commission in exercising its power to appoint inspectors under the safety appliance act relating to railroads.

"No person shall be appointed to the office of inspector unless he is a member of some railway union, but in addition to that he must have the indorsement of the chief officer or officers of that union. Such indorsement is necessary to obtain appointment.

"The commission's excuse for this radical departure is that by virtually transferring the appointing power to the unions themselves the commission expects to make each railway organization responsible in a measure for the men appointed.

The Labor Council of the Women's Auxiliaries of Greater New York has for its purpose the starting of a systematic movement by the trades unions to make the union label necessary to employers as a means of selling their goods. It is composed of one representative from each women's auxiliary belonging to a trade union in the greater city and one representative from each trade union having an auxiliary in connection therewith.

THE HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Invites you to open a commercial or savings account. Interest paid on savings. Open every Saturday evening for the receipt of deposits, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Our magnificent armor plate vaults offer an absolutely safe receptacle for the storing of valuables of every description.

Safe Deposit Boxes at Reasonable Rates

The Features

of a good suit are: class of cut, choice of pattern, and superiority of workmanship.

¶ Years of experience enable me to cut, fit and finish a suit of class. One trial convinces a customer that I possess the knowledge that a tailor should know.

¶ All garments are made by experienced union labor.

¶ I carry an unsurpassed line of imported and domestic woollens.

M. WEINER

UNION TAILOR

3005-3007 Sixteenth Street



SEE that the Barten-der who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for June is blue on white.

BEST SMOKE ON EARTH

RED SEAL CIGAR
UNION MADE

RED SEAL CIGAR CO., MANUFACTURERS
133 Hartford St., S. F.

That Safe in the LABOR COUNCIL is

A CARY SAFE

Richardson Brothers, General Agents
948-952 Mission Street

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries office, 68 Haight street.

NOTICE.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, June 13, 1908, at 1 p. m. sharp, in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall) No. 68 Haight street.

To be acted upon: 1—Reports of the Board of Directors and officers. 2—Appeal of Mr. C. Brand from a decision of the Board of Directors.

The special meeting of May 28 took favorable action on the proposition of holding monthly meetings of the union, and in future or until the Constitution and By-Laws are amended to read otherwise, the regular meetings of the union will be held on the second Thursday of each month at 1 p. m.

The report of the delegation representing Local No. 6 in the St. Louis convention of the A. F. of M. was submitted to the special meeting of May 28, and proved to be interesting. President Jos. M. Weber, Secretary Owen Miller, Treasurer Otto Ostendorf, First Vice-President Geo. W. Bope, Second Vice-President T. C. Keleher, Third District Officer E. D. Beale, Eighth Dist. Officer Frank Borgel, Ninth Dist. Officer D. A. Carey and Tenth Dist. Officer E. F. Marston were re-elected without opposition. The convention, in the judgment of many delegates in attendance, distinguished itself by the moderation of its action. The reports submitted showed the organization to be in first-class condition and making constant progress. President Weber's remarkable capacity was noticeably evident throughout the entire proceedings and his re-election was the signal for a demonstration rarely if ever equalled in a convention of musicians. Vice-President Bope greatly distinguished himself in a speech advocating the necessity of defeating candidates for re-election to Congress that have opposed the enactment of legislation favorable to organized labor, and secured the unanimous approval of the convention to a plan whereby members of the Federation will be enabled to learn the names and records of politicians that are positively antagonistic to the organized workers of the country. The convention was somewhat smaller in point of numbers than others held within recent years, there being about one hundred and seventy delegates in attendance. The next convention will be held in the city of Minneapolis, Minn.

At the customary weekly meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 2, 1908, President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Mrs. R. M. Battison and Messrs. T. Johnson and A. Ross were admitted to membership by initiation, and Miss S. Van Derhoff, of Local No. 99, Portland, Ore., and S. T. Wooley, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, were admitted on transfer. Mr. S. Newman, of Local No. 209, Goldfield, was admitted to full membership. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. H. Lowenstein and V. de Gomez.

Mr. C. F. Williams, of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

Dues for the second quarter of 1908 (\$1.50) are now due, and are payable before July 1, to Mr. Arthur S. Morey, Financial Secretary, 68 Haight street. There are no death assessments to be paid with the dues for the second quarter.

Messrs. J. Bluhm and C. H. Thomas recently left this city to prospect in the neighborhood of Tonopah, Nev., and judging from the tone of a letter received by Sergeant-at-Arms Luppy from Mr. Bluhm, the experiences of the prospectors have been of a nature to cause their return shortly to San Francisco. Mr. Thomas is reported to have broken down, and to have experienced considerable difficulty in making his way back to camp.

Mr. M. Lawrence, musical director of the Yiddish Company, and member of Local No. 310, New York City, is reported playing this week at the Novelty Theatre, this city.

Mr. Herman Miller, of Local No. 8, Milwaukee, who lately located in the jurisdiction of Local No. 6, has met with a serious misfortune in being robbed of a large sum of money, jewelry, and clothing by

persons who entered his residence, No. 221 Scott street, this city, during the absence of those occupying the premises. The family of Mr. W. J. Bronson also suffered a loss of approximately one thousand dollars in money and valuables. The utmost vandalism was perpetrated by the thieves in that Mr. Miller's equipment—of little or no value to a non-professional—was cut, slashed, and in the majority of instances damaged beyond repair. The robbery was effected in broad daylight, and must have been done inside of the space of a half hour.

Wise at Last.

Do you know there are some voters
(Now this is no josh or kid)
Who have never scratched a ticket
'Cause their fathers never did?
Union men have oft been guilty
Of this error in the past,
But their eyes are being opened
They are getting wise at last.

—Kansas City Labor Herald.

OF INTEREST TO CLARINET PLAYERS.

I re-face mouthpieces. Sell the best of Reeds.
Am also agent for the celebrated Pruefer Clarinets.
Address E. W. Kent, 1274 Fulton street, phone West 3942. ***

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters, Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart.
Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Bakers (Cracker)—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th and Folsom.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headquarters, room 408.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.
Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Stuart.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.
Boiler Makers' No. 25—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.
Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.
Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.
Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.
Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, 15th and Market.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517a Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.
Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.
Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.
Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.
Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.
Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.
Electrical Workers, No. 57—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.
Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., Advance Hall, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th, bet. Church and Sanchez.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.
Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.
Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.
Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.
Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.
Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.
Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.
Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie.
Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie.
Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.
Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.
Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.
Ship Painters, No. 986—Headquarters, 924 Natoma.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.
Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.
Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.
Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.
Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.
Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.
Walters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.
Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
*Monotype machines.
*Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
(164) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(186) Bardell Art Co., 711 Sansome.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy. Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, C. G., 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Falsst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(73) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(50) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(141) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(57) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(118) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(108) Levinston, L., 640 Commercial.
(45) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(4) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(102) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
(174) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
(23) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(135) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(22) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(58) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(24) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(159) *Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(55) *McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(91) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(65) *McNicol, John R., 532 Commercial.
(115) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(105) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(43) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(86) *Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(144) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(59) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(81) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(70) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(110) *Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
(168) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
(109) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(143) Primo Press, 67 First.
(64) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(71) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(26) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(151) *Roersch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(83) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(30) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(49) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(15) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(28) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth, at Mission.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
(35) *Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.
Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION.

LOCAL UNION NO. 6.

The following is a list of carriage and wagon, general repair and paint shops who have signed agreement with Local Union, No. 6, of San Francisco, and are working under fair conditions. Kindly see that any work you may have will be sent to one of these shops.

PAINT SHOPS.

- G. Musetti & Co., 510 Davis street.
Morris, C. H., Polk and Elm Ave.
Ross, Fred, Fell and Scott streets.
Lattimore, A., 616 Turk street.
Desmond, W. E., 951 Capp street.
G. Bennetti & Co., Drumm and Broadway streets.
Gibeau & Matheson, 1765 15th street.
Ayers & Peterson, 320 Fulton street.
McDade, G., 21st and Folsom streets.
Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores street.

TRIMMERS.

Morgan, E. H., 703 Valencia street.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOPS.

- Maler & Son, 2335 Mission street.
Maher & Son, 24th and Bryant ave.
Woodward, Fell and Scott streets.
Wm. Roberts, 67-69 Hermann street.
Feno, J., 3160 Mission street.
Reardon, M., 315 Broderick street.
Resnick, H. & Co., 2135 Market street.
Mollet & O'Rourke, Railroad and 14th aves., S. Falkenstein & Stewart, 18th and Sanchez.
Rackerby & Tibbits, Mission, bet. 9th and 10th.
General Motor Co., 14th and Valencia streets.
Fanzre & Co., Montgomery ave. and Mason street.
Anderson, C. E., 16th and Railroad ave., South.
Wilfert Bros., G., 24th and Potrero ave.
Lemkau, C., Grove, between Octavia and Gough.
Virgilio & Co., Drumm and Broadway streets.
Thompson, 3011 Mission street.
Unrath, P., 2428 Mission street.
Modern Repair Co., 314 Main street.
F. Geisen & Son, 532 Gough street.
Norrington, H., 6th and Point Lobos avenues.
Rentschler, F., 1765 15th street.
Allen Williams, 8th, between Bryant and Brannan.
Wehmann, J., 7th and Point Lobos avenues.
Herrold, C., San Bruno road and Army street.
Schmidt & Son, 494 Waller street.
Southmann & Krause, 1330 7th avenue, Sunset.
C. Demartini & Co., 327 Bay street.
M. Dufay, Grove and Buchanan streets.
L. Anderson, 2907 Gough street.
Hunt, L. B., 3767 24th street.
J. I. Nelson, 2965 Mission street.
P. Parsson, 612 6th street.
F. Hoffman & Sons, 1251 Webster street.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

CONVENTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

June —, Washington, D. C., International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers.

June —, Mobile, Ala., International Printing Pressmen's Union.

June 8, Kansas City, Mo., International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' Union.

June 8, Cincinnati, Ohio, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

June 8, Milwaukee, Wis., The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

July 4, Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July —, Atlantic City, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 6, Erie, Pa., International Longshoremen's Association.

July 6, Buffalo, N. Y., International Jewelry Workers' Union.

July 6, Cincinnati, Ohio, Brushmakers' International Union.

July 7, Baltimore, Md., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

July 7, Buffalo, N. Y., Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

July 13, Toronto, Canada, International Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America.

July 13, Indianapolis, Ind., Lithographers' International Protective Association.

July 13, Minneapolis, Minn., Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance.

July 18, Holyoke, Mass., American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

July 20, New York City, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union.

August 3, Buffalo, N. Y., National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

August 4, Detroit, Mich., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 6, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 10, Detroit, Mich., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Typographical Union.

August 10, Boston, Mass., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

August 11, Indianapolis, Ind., Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 24, Milwaukee, Wis., United Garment Workers' of America.

September 1, Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 2, Milwaukee, Wis., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 7, Denver, Colo., International Association of Machinists.

September 7, Louisville, Ky., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

September 8, New York City, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

September 8, Eureka, Cal., International Brotherhood of Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.

September 10, Boston, Mass., Spinners' International Union.

September 14, Montreal, Canada, Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 14, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.

September 15, Salt Lake City, Utah, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 17, New York City, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.

September 17, New York City, International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada.

September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 5, Washington, D. C., Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

November 9, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.

November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

November 12, Vinalhaven, Me., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

December 7, New Orleans, La., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

"SAND FOR FOOD AND MEDICINE! HOORAY!"

"A reputable resident of Providence—Henry Clarke, employed by the Water Department—has discarded physicians and gone to the sand dunes of Rhode Island for his food and medicine. His age is seventy years. 'I was given up for dead,' he said to a reporter, 'when a neighbor suggested sand. I tried it—four and five ounces a day—and now look at me.' Then he stood on his head, as we see small boys do.

"Mr. Clarke has been eating sand for five years, he declares, and almost nothing else. On this diet he has grown fat. His nights are spent in refreshing sleep and his days are fruitful because of his work.

"With sand acting both as a medicine and as food, what need we care for the beef and drug trusts? Our shores possess inexhaustible quantities.

"Sand in sugar we know all about. But sand as a substitute for beefsteaks and baked potatoes looks almost too good to be true, doesn't it? Anyway, hooray!"—*Examiner* Editorial.

Hooray! At last the workingman has got the capitalist in his grip. Up till now the workingman imagined he had the right to partake of nature's products and many had the impudence to think they had as good a right to eat porterhouse steaks as their masters. Knowing well that stomachs controlled the situation, in case of a strike or lockout the men were usually starved into submission. All is changed. The strikers now have simply to build shacks in the sand dunes in Sunset or Richmond and have three fine square meals a day of pure, freshly-ozone sand. They can lock their bosses out until they come to terms.

But what will the bosses be doing all this time? No doubt they will seek an injunction at once declaring that eating sand is inimical to the health, peace and prosperity of the community—in fact an anarchistic idea which free American citizens should not put up with. Washington will be appealed to and General Funston and his troops may guard the sand dunes to see that the sacred rights of property are not eaten up by the "unwhipped mob." The workingman may then be compelled to go back to his corn beef and cabbage and then the boss can starve him into submission as before. S. TRIMBLE.

NO DANGER OF STRIKES.

Laborers in Mexico are paid forty cents a day and are not allowed to strike. These are two reasons that *Tropical Mexico*, a land selling organ, gives, why capital should be invested in Mexican lands.

Under the title, "Labor Question Solves Itself in Old Mexico," the paper says:

"The abundance of good, vigorous peon labor is one of the most attractive features connected with any of the industries in the republic. In the centers of population in the larger cities of Mexico, the peon laborer receives from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. In the interior, however, 87½ cents per day is the prevailing scale.

"Dividing this by two, or the ratio of value as compared with United States money, the Mexican farm hand receives 40 cents a day, while the laborers in the city earn from 50 cents to 62½ cents a day.

"The Mexican peon will do just as much work as the average laborer in the States. He is quick to learn and under the eye of intelligent direction will do a vast amount of work. He is able bodied and as hard as a rock. His requirements are few. He lives chiefly on frioles and tortillas, and he takes a keen interest in learning everything the 'gringo' (American) shows him.

"There is no danger of strikes or labor trouble, as the laws of Mexico are rigid and protect fully the rights and interests of the employer."

The Congregational Ministers' Association of Minneapolis asked of the local Central Labor body the privilege of paying dues the same as other affiliated organizations. The offer was declined.

DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

The trail of the dollar mark is over us all. The first and great commandment is Get Dollars, and the second is like unto it—Get More Dollars. It is easier to put a camel through the eye of a needle than to get a rich man through a jail door.

It is about time for organized labor to realize that instead of memorials and petitions pleading for favorable legislation and a "square deal" it must elect its own people to control affairs at Washington and then it can demand and get what it is entitled to.

Because a judge renders a decision adverse to what workmen believe to be right, it does not necessarily follow that the judge has been bought or unduly influenced by some one. The majority of judges to-day are men whose environments and education have been such that they do not understand the workers' point of view, so it is not to be wondered at that their decisions all favor the other fellow. The remedy is simple—put union men into judicial positions.

The following resolutions were adopted at the recent convention of the United Mine Workers of America:

"Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the United Mine Workers of America, urge upon mine workers everywhere to do all in their power to elect from within their own ranks, and the ranks of organized labor, men to Congress and to the several State Legislatures; and be it further

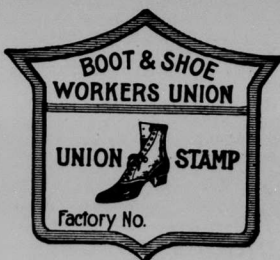
"Resolved, That we do our utmost to help make successful this great movement of labor to elect its own men."

Always there will be a letting go when prosperity and flattery enter our movement and the man who is always approved by everybody doesn't count for much as a real power. The man or the movement which lives and moves is bound to make mistakes. He who never makes mistakes never makes anything else. The call to "Come and suffer" has always appealed to true men. Their response to this call has been the secret of success in the greatest movements of the world's history. Let the applicant for membership understand that his duty is not done when he signs the roll and pays his dues.

John Mitchell, retiring president of the United Mine Workers, has announced his plans for the future. He will establish and operate in Indianapolis a labor paper, with its special object the continuance of industrial peace between the miners and operators of the country. "Not only will my paper devote itself to the work of mining industry," he said, "but all labor in general, although, of course, the miners and operators will be the primary consideration in its columns."

Answering a question of the Labor leader in the House of Commons, John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, stated that it was not intended to introduce any legislation with regard to unemployment during the present session, but the government proposed to meet the period of distress as sympathetically as possible.

Demand union-label cigars and tobacco.



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

Meet Me Face to Face



TOM DILLON

San Francisco's
Leading Hatter

712 Market Street
Opposite Call Bldg.

UNION MADE HATS
\$2.50 and Up

A LUCKY BUY

From a Wholesale Woolen House—

REMNANTS Some make Suits, some Coats and Vests, and some Pants

LET ME BE YOUR TAILOR

DRESNER 1188 McALLISTER 3 DOORS BELOW FILLMORE

Price—Suits, \$18; Coat and Vest, \$12; Pants, \$5

PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS bearing this label are PERFECT. They are made by competent mechanics having served



an apprenticeship of NOT LESS than THREE YEARS.

THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS.
If you desire the best, ask for this Label.

The Only stores in California
handling Union Label Pianos
are those conducted by
EILERS MUSIC CO. 975 MARKET ST.
1220 FILLMORE

**Demand Union Labeled
Goods—Have No Other.**

**\$1.00—A WEEK—\$1.00
Ready Made Suits**

CALIFORNIA CREDIT CLOTHING COMPANY
59 STOCKTON STREET, Near Market